CONNECT plus 4

SUPERIOR

YEAR
2024 / 2025

SUPERIOR

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Senior English Teacher

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Unit(1) - What can I do?

Lessons 1& 2

Important Vocabulary:

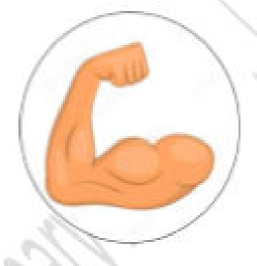


stomach
معدة

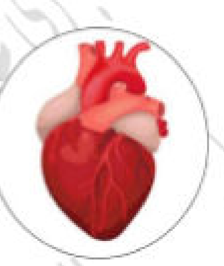
lungs
الرئتين



skeleton
هيكل عظمي



muscles
عضلات



heart
قلب



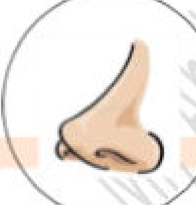
bones
عظام



blood
دم



mouth
فم



nose
أنف



Skin
جلد



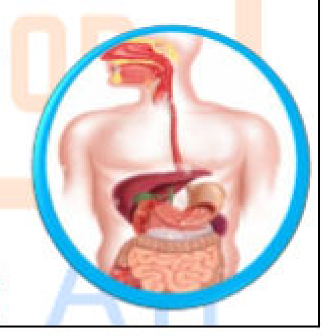
Definitions:

Word	Meaning	Definition
Digestive system	الجهاز الهضمي	The organs in your body involved with the digestion of food
Chew	يمضغ	to crush food into smaller, softer pieces with the teeth so that it can be swallowed
Swallow	يبتلع	to cause food, drink, pills, etc. to move from your mouth into your stomach
Skeleton	هيكل عظمي	the frame of bones supporting a human
Muscles	عضلات	one of many tissues in the body that can tighten and relax to produce movement
Respiratory system	الجهاز التنفسي	the organs that make it possible for you to breathe
Blood	الدم	the red liquid that is sent around the body by the heart
Heart	القلب	the organ in your chest that sends the blood around your body
Sight	الرؤية	the ability to see
Eyes	العينين	organs in your face, which you use to see with

Taste	يتذوق	the ability of a person or animal to recognize different flavors
Tongue	اللسان	the large, soft piece of flesh in the mouth that you can move, and is used for tasting, speaking
Touch	يلمس	to put your hand or another part of your body lightly onto and off something or someone
Skin	الجلد	the natural outer layer that covers a person or an animal
Smell	يشم	to have a particular quality that others can notice with their noses
Nose	الانف	the part of the face that sticks out above the mouth, through which you breathe and smell
Savory	مالح	food that is salty or spicy and not sweet in taste
Combinations	خليط	the mixture you get when two or more things are combined

Read and learn.

Digestive system

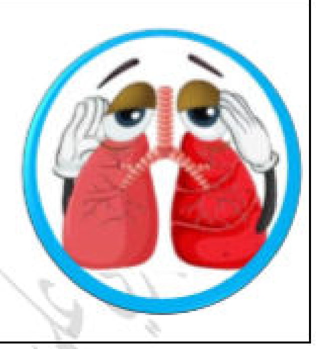


الجهاز الهضمي

We use our digestive system when we eat and drink. We chew and swallow food, then it goes to our stomach. In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients that we need in our bodies.

نستخدم الجهاز الهضمي عندما نأكل ونشرب. نمضغ ونبلع الطعام ثم يذهب إلى المعدة. في المعدة يقوم سائل خاص بتحويل الطعام إلى طاقة وعناصر غذائية نحتاجها في أجسامنا.

Respiratory system

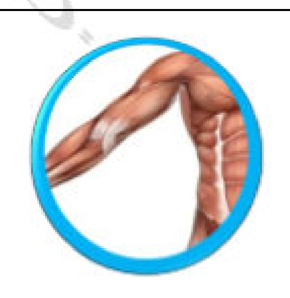


الجهاز التنفسي

We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our lungs. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body.

نستخدم الجهاز التنفسي عندما نتنفس نستنشق الهواء من خلال أنفنا ويذهب الهواء إلى رئتينا. في الرئتين يمر الأكسجين في الهواء إلى الدم. يضخ قلبنا هذا الدم حول جسمنا. العظام والعضلات

Bones and muscles



العظام والعضلات

Our skeleton is made up of all the bones in our body. These make us strong and protect our organs. Muscles are attached to our bones, and they lift and turn bones to make us move.

يتكون هيكلنا العظمي من جميع العظام الموجودة في جسدنا تجعلنا العظام أقوياء وتحمي أعضائنا. تتصل العضلات بعظامنا وترفع العظام وتجعلها تستدير لتجعلنا نتحرك



Read and identify

Our Senses حواسنا

We use our **senses** every day to help us understand the world around us. We use our eyes to see and our ears to hear. We smell with our nose, taste with our **tongue**, and we can feel with our skin.

Think about where you are now. What can you see?

What can you hear? Our senses are working all the time and they take in a lot of **information**.

Look at the photo. What can the child smell?

What do you think he can feel? What kind of food do you enjoy?

Some foods are sweet, and some are **savory** We taste lots of different kinds of food every day.

Some people cannot see or hear, so they have different ways to **communicate**

People who are deaf or have difficulty hearing can learn sign language,

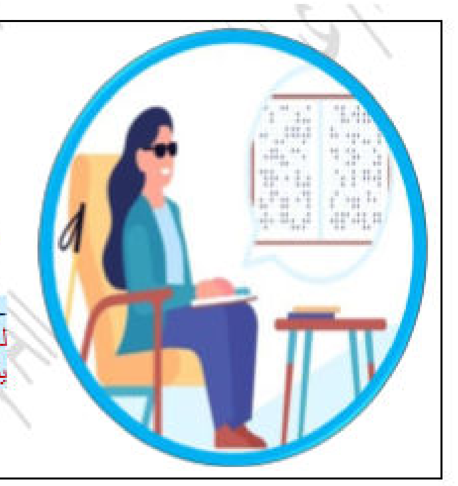
It is a complete language, like English, Arabic or Spanish, and there are different **versions** of it around the world-

sign language in Egypt is different from sign language in the USA.

نحن نستخدم حواسنا كل يوم لتساعدنا على فهم العالم من حولنا. نحن نستخدم أعيننا لنرى وأذننا لنسمع. نحن نشم بأنفنا، نتذوق بلساننا
ويمكننا أن نشعر عن طريق بشرتنا (جلدنا) ـ فكر أين أنت الآن. ماذا ترى ؟ ماذا تسمع ؟ تعمل حواسنا طوال الوقت وتستقبل الكثير من المعلومات.
ـ انظر إلى الصورة. ماذا يستطيع الطفل أن يشم ؟ ماذا تعتقد أنه يشعر ؟ أي نوع من الطعام تستمتع به ؟ بعض الأطعمة حلوة المذاق وبعضها
مالح نحن نتذوق الكثير من أنواع الأطعمة المختلفة كل يوم بعض الناس لا يستطيعوا أن يروا أو يسمعوا لذلك يكون لديهم طرق مختلفة
للتواصل الصم أو من يعاني من ضعف السمع يمكنهم تعلم لغة الإشارة إنها لغة كاملة مثل اللغة الإنجليزية العربية أو الأسبانية، ويوجد منها
إصدارات مختلفة حول العالم ـ لغة الإشارة في مصر مختلفة عن لغة الإشارة في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

Braille is a code which people who are blind or have difficulty seeing can use to read. It has different combinations (**مزيج خليط**) of dots,(**نقاط**) They can be a letter, number, punctuation mark or word. The person reading can touch the dots to find out what they mean. Braille was invented (**أخترعت**) by Louis Braille.

ـ طريقة برايل هي نظام يمكن أن يستخدمها الأشخاص المكفوفين أو من لديهم ضعف بصر للقراءة. فهذه اللغة
لها تركيبات مختلفة من النقاط. يمكن أن تكون حرفًا أو رقمًا أو علامة ترقيم أو كلمة. فيستطيع الشخص الذي
يقرأ أن يلمس النقاط ليكتشف معانيها. اخترعت طريقة برايل بواسطة لويس برايل.





Exercise on Lesson 1 & 2

①. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 -use – We – when – digestive system – our – we – eat.

....

2-swallow – We – food.

....

3- in it – special liquid – The – stomach - has.

....

4-respiratory system – When – use – do – the - we?

....

5-take – food – energy – from – We.

....

6-heart – Our - blood - the - pumps.

....

7-goes – food – to – The – stomach – our.

....

8- The skeleton – organs – our – protect.

....

9- attached – Muscles – to – are – our – bones.

....

10-help – to – us – Muscles – move.

....

11-eyes – our – We – use – to – see.

....

12-We – with – tongue – our – taste.

....

13- -can – We – with – feel – our – skin.

....

14-can't – people – Deaf – hear.

....

15-people – see – can't – Blind.

....

② .Choose the correct answer.

1-We use our (respiratory system – digestive system – bones) when we eat and drink.

2-The food we eat goes to our (lungs – stomach – heart).

3-Our (skeleton – muscles – heart) is made up of all the bones in our body.

4- (Lunges – Muscles – Stomach) are attached to our bones.

5-Muscles lift and turn (bones – teeth – lungs) to make us move.

6-We use our (digestive system – respiratory system – stomach) when we breath.

7-The air we breathe goes to our (lungs – stomach- muscles).

8-In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the (blood – bones – stomach).

9 -Our (skeleton – stomach – hearts) pumps blood around our body.

10-Our skeleton is made up of all the (muscles – bones – blood) in our body.

11- We use our eyes to (hear – see – touch).

12 -We (taste – smell – feel) with our tongue.

13- We can feel with our (nose – ear – skin).

14- We use our ears to (touch – see – hear).

15- We (smell – feel – taste) with our nose.

16 -We use our (nose – heart – eyes) to see.

17- We can (see – touch – eat) with our skin.

18- We can use our (ears – skin – nose) to hear.

19- We use our (tongue – nose – ears) to taste.

20- We can smell with our (eyes – nose – skin).

③ *.Read and complete the text with the words in the box:*

nose – heart – body - lungs

We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We breathe in air through our……………… It goes to the In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our…………………..

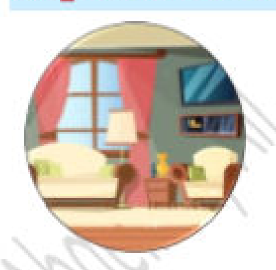
skeleton - bones - protect - attached to

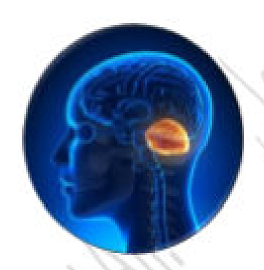
Our ………….. is made up of all the………………………in our body. These make us strong

And…………………………………our oranges. Muscles are attached to our bones and turn bones to make us move.

Lesson(3)

Important Vocabulary:




Lounge	Disappointed	Brain	Cerebellum	Cerebrum
غرفة الجلوس	خائب الأمل / محبط	المخ	منطقة المخيخ	منطقة المخ

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
cookery	فن الطبخ	hemisphere	شق	activity	نشاط
brain stem	جذع المخ	left	يسار	right	يمين

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past
choose	يختار	chose
draw	يرسم	drew
think	يعتقد او يظن	thought

Verb	meaning	past
write	يكتب	wrote
join	يلتحق	joined
smile	يبتسم	smiled



"It is Saturday, so there's no school. What are we doing today, Mom?" asks Kareema.

"We have to tidy (ينظم) the lounge (غرفة الجلوس). Then you can choose what you want to do," says Mom.

Kareema's brother Adam smiles (3), "I know what I want to do!" he says.

"Let's go to the park. We can run and play. I want to practice (يتدرب) football".

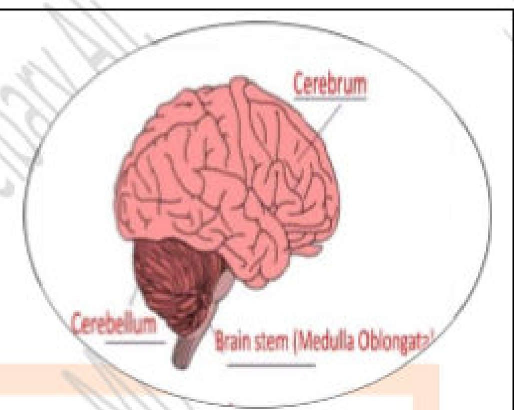
Kareema looks disappointed (محبط), "What's the matter?" asks Mom.

"I like the park," Kareema answers. "But I want to do something creative (إبداعي) this afternoon. I would like to draw or paint a picture. Adam goes to the park every week".

"Kareema always does drawing!" says Adam. Mom smiles. "I think we can all be happy today. Let's go to the park. We can play there and we can take pencils and paper with us. You can draw in the park, too. But first, let's tidy the lounge."

إنه يوم السبت، لذا لا يوجد يوم دراسي تسأل كريمة : "ماذا سنفعل اليوم يا أمي ؟" تقول الأم : "علينا أن نرتب غرفة الجلوس، ثم يمكنكم اختيار ما تريدون القيام به. يبتسم آدم شقيق كريمة ويقول " أعرف ما أريد أن أفعله اليوم " "هيا بنا نذهب إلى الحديقة. يمكننا الجرى واللعب أريد أن أتدرب على كرة القدم " تبدو كريمة محبطة. تسأل الأم : "ما الأمر" ؟ تجيب كريمة: "أحب الحديقة، ولكنني أريد أن أفعل شئ ما إبداعي وقت الظهيرة هذا اليوم، أود أن أرسم أو ألون صورة. يذهب آدم إلى الحديقة كل أسبوع". يقول آدم: "كريمة ترسم دائما" تبتسم الأم. وتقول "أعتقد أنه يمكننا جميعا أن نكون سعداء اليوم. دعونا نذهب إلى الحديقة. يمكننا اللعب هناك ويمكننا إحضار أقلام الرصاص والورق معنا، ويمكنك الرسم في الحديقة أيضا. لكن أولا دعونا نرتب غرفة الجلوس."

Our brain



1 .Our brain controls how we move, what we remember, and the choices we make.

ا مخنا يتحكم فى كيفية الحركة لدينا وماذا نتذكر وبالاختبارات التي نتخذها.

2 .The three main areas of the brain are the cerebrum, the cerebellum and the brain stem, and they all have important jobs.

الثلاث مناطق الرئيسية فى المخ هي منطقة المخ ومنطقة المخيخ وجذع الدماغ وكل منطقة منهم لها وظائف هامة.

3 .The cerebrum controls our senses, thoughts, how we speak, and our memories. The cerebellum controls movement and balance.

منطقة المخ تتحكم في مشاعرنا وأفكارنا وكيف نتحدث وذكرياتنا. منطقة المخيخ تتحكم في الحركة والتوازن. جذع المخ يربط جزئين المخ معا.

4 .The brain stem joins the two parts of the brain.

5 .There are two halves or hemispheres, in our brain

5-يوجد جزئين أو نصفين في دماغنا

6 .The left hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body.

1. الشق الأيسر من المخ يتحكم في الجانب الأيمن من الجسم.

7 .The right hemisphere of the brain control the left side of the body.

الشق الأيمن من المخ يتحكم في الجانب الأيسر من الجسم.

8 .More people use their right hand to write with.

كثير من الناس يستخدمون يدهم اليمنى في الكتابة.

9 .Some people who are left-handed are very creative and artistic.

بعض الناس عسر الأيدى يستخدمون اليد اليسرى يكونوا مبدعين وفنانين / لديهم حس فني.

10-The left hemisphere is important for math, science and solving problems.

الشق الأيسر من المخ هام فى العمليات الحسابية والعلوم وحل المشكلات.

11-We use the right hemisphere in creatives such as art and music.

ا نستخدم الشق الأيمن في الأنشطة الإبداعية مثل الرسم والموسيقى.



Present simple tense

Present simple: We use the present simple tense to express: Regular actions (Habits &facts)

Affirmative:

(He, She, It)	doesn't +V inf.	e.g. He doesn't play the piano.
(I, We, You, They)	don't + V inf.	e.g. They don't watch TV at school.

Yes Or No Question:

To form a question with the Present Simple we put Do or Does at the beginning of the question

Do/ Does + subject +main verb (inf.)+the rest of the sentence?

e.g. Do you work at the weekends? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

e.g. Does Sam listen to music every Sunday? Yes, he does. /No, he doesn't.

Key words :

(adverbs of frequency: usually – always – often – sometimes – never/ once – twice –on Fridays – every day/ night /week/month/year).

The adverbs of frequency are placed after verb to be and before the main verb.

e.g: Mona is always late. -She often eats breakfast at 7 o'clock.

Exercise on Lesson 3

① . Choose the correct answer :

1-Sam (drinks - drink - drinking) milk every night.

2- They never (get - gets up – get up) early.

3-I (doesn't - didn't - don't) get up early every day.

4-I (play - played- plays) tennis twice a week.

5-She (often visits - visits often - visit) her aunt.

6- He (working – works – work)in a fire station.

7 -She (talking – talked – talks) to her friend every day.

8- What (do – does – did) Sara do on the weekends?

9-She doesn't (eat – eats – eating) breakfast at home.





10- He (go – goes - going) to the club every day.

11-Ahmed doesn't (go – went – goes) shopping on Thursday.

12-My mum always (listens – listen – is listening) to the news in the morning.

13- You (study – studies – are studying) English every day.

14-I usually (ride – rides – am riding) my bike to the park.

15- He (don't – isn't – doesn't) go to school on foot.

16-She (always eats - eats always – always) at 8 o'clock.

17-Does he (works – work – working) at the weekends?

18-Ahmed (always is – is- is always) late.

19-I (gets - get up – get) early every day.

20-She (runs – run – running) every weekend.

21-I (don't - doesn't – doing) eat sweets.

② -Rewrite the following sentence:

1-I am playing now. (every day)

....

2-Ali writes a short story. (We)

....

3-They drink milk every night. (Do)

....

4-She speaks Arabic. (not)

....

5-Does Reem listen to music every Thursday? (yes)

....

6-She doesn't play a guitar. (plays)

....

7-Do we go to school at the weekend? (No)

....

8-I get up early every day. (never)

....

9-You watch TV every day. (He)

....

10-She often tidies their room. (doesn't)

....



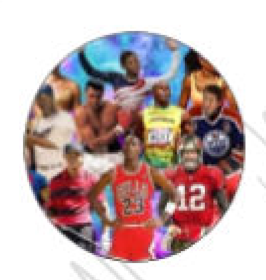


Lesson (4) Parasports

Important Vocabulary:








gold medal	silver medal	bronze medal	Athletes	champion
ميدالية ذهبية	ميدالية فضية	ميدالية برونزية	رياضيون	بطل رياضي

Definitions:

Word	Meaning	Definition
Paralympic games	الالعاب الخاصة بذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة	an international sports competition for people with physical disabilities
Parasports	الرياضات البارالمبية	is an important area in sports
Champion	بطل رياضي	the winner
Dedication	إخلاص تكريس	the large amount of time and effort that someone spends on something

Parasports



The Paralympic Games is an international competition for athletes with disabilities (ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة)
Like the Olympics , it takes place every four years, and is held in a different country each time. Parasports is an important area in sports, and Egypt has many athletes who take part in these competitions.

دورة الألعاب البارالمبية هي مسابقة دولية للاعبين الرياضيين من ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة. فهى مثل دورة الألعاب الأولمبية، تحدث كل أربع سنوات، وتقام في دولة مختلفة كل مرة دورة الألعاب الأولمبية لذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة هي مجال هام من مجالات الرياضة، ومصر لديها العديد من الرياضيين الذين يشاركون في هذه المسابقات.

Aya Ayman Abbas



.Aya Ayman Abbas is a swimming champion who has won the Egypt Cup three times. She was the first female (أنثى) Egyptian Paralympic swimmer in Rio in 2016. She has won lots of gold, silver and bronze medals in many different countries.

- آية أيمن عباس هي بطلة في السباحة فازت بكأس مصر ثلاثة مرات. وكانت أول سباحة مصرية في الألعاب البارالمبية في ريو عام ٢٠١٦. فازت بالعديد من الميداليات الذهبية والفضية والبرونزية في العديد من البلدان المختلفة.





Mostafa Fathalla

Mostafa Fathalla is a runner (15) who takes part in 100-meter, 200-meter and 400-meter races. He joined (انضم) the national team (17) in Egypt in 2006, and has taken part in lots of international competitions. He has won many medals, including gold in the World Championship (بطولة العالم) in New Zealand.

ـ مصطفى فتح الله هو عداء يشارك في سباقات ١٠٠ متر و ٢٠٠ متر و ٤٠٠ متر. انضم إلى المنتخب الوطني في مصر عام ٢٠٠٦ وشارك في العديد من المسابقات الدولية وقد فاز بالعديد من الميداليات بما في ذلك الذهبية في بطولة العالم في نيوزيلندا.

Ahmed Abdel Fattah

Ahmed Abdel Fattah plays sitting volleyball (كرة طائرة على الكراسي المتحركة), He took part in the 2016 Rio Paralympics, where the team won bronze. He has played with his team in Africa and Brazil and they have won many international competitions for Egypt.



Being a Paralympic or Olympic athlete takes years of dedication [تفانى] and hard work. Not everyone can get to this level, but there are many opportunities (فرص) for everyone to take part and have fun doing a sport they enjoy.

أحمد عبد الفتاح يلعب الكرة الطائرة على الكراسي المتحركة. شارك في دورة الألعاب البارالمبية ريو عام ٢٠١٦ حيث فاز الفريق بالميدالية البرونزية. لعب مع فريقه في أفريقيا والبرازيل وفازوا بالعديد من المسابقات الدولية لصالح مصر.
أن تكون رياضيا أولمبيا لذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة أو بطلا أولمبيا فذلك يتطلب سنوات من التفاني والعمل الجاد لا يمكن للجميع الوصول إلى هذا المستوى ولكن هناك العديد من الفرص للجميع للمشاركة والاستمتاع بممارسة الرياضة التي يستمتعون بها

Exercise on Lesson 4

1. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 -for athletes with disabilities–TheParalympic –is –competition – an international.

....

2-important area – sports – is – in – Parasports – an.

....

3-is –Aya Ayman – a swimming – champion.

....

4-has – gold – She – won – medal.

....

5-runner – is – a – Mostafa Fathala.

....

6-He – national – the – joined – team.

....

7-has – won – He – medals – many.



....

8-athlete – Paralympic or Olympic – takes years – of dedication .

....

9-from all over – People – can take part – the world – in – the Paralympics.

....

10-need to work – to – You – take part– in – parasports.

....

2- *Choose the correct answer:*

1-The (Paralympic game – champion – parasports) is an international competition for athletes with disabilities.

2-The (player – gamer – champion) is the winner.

3- (Champion – Parasports – Dedication) is an important area in sports.

4- Olympic athlete takes years of (dedication – champion – play).

3- *Complete the text from the given words:*

race - Parasports – athletes – disabilities

The Paralympic Games is an international competition for .... with .... Like the Olympics, it takes place every four years, and is held in a different country each time. ....is an important area in sports, and Egypt has many .... who take part in these competitions.

4- *Punctuate the following sentences:*

1-please I need help

....

2-did you do your homework ali

....

3-it's a fine idea

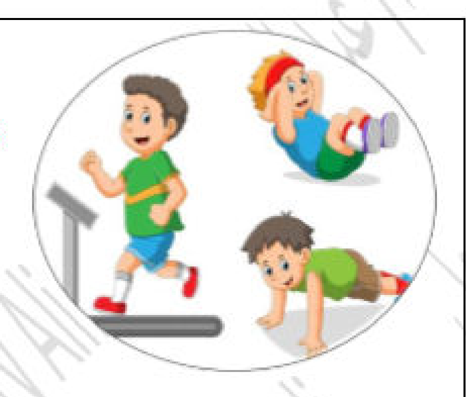
....



Lesson(6\5)

How to start an exercise routine?

كيف تبدأ التمرين بشكل روتيني ؟



Starting an exercise routine is hard, but it's a good idea to try to do some exercise three to five times a week. It's easier if you find a sport you enjoy doing, perhaps something you can do with friends. Find a time that is easy for everyone in your family.

البدء في التدريبات بشكل روتيني أمر صعب ولكنها فكره جيده أن تحاول القيام ببعض التدريبات من ثلاثة إلى خمس مرات في الأسبوع. فمن الأسهل أن تجد رياضة تستمتع بالقيام بها. ربما شيئًا يمكنك القيام به مع أصدقائك. قم بإيجاد وقت يكون مناسبا لكل فرد في عائلتك.

Tips for a healthy diet

نصائح لنظام غذائي صحي



Eating the right food is very important for our health. We need a range of different kinds of food, with lots of vitamins and minerals. We shouldn't eat too much sugar or fat, and fruit and vegetables are healthy choices. It's important to drink lots of water, too, especially on hot days.

تناول الطعام المناسب هام جدا لصحتنا. نحن بحاجة إلى قائمة بمجموعة من أنواع مختلفة من الطعام تحتوى على الكثير من الفيتامينات والمعادن. لا ينبغي أن نتناول الكثير من السكر أو الدهون كما أن الفاكهة والخضراوات هي خيارات صحية، أنه من المهم شرب الكثير من الماء ايضا خاصة في الأيام الحاره.

①- *Write a paragraph of FIVE(5) sentences on:*

Unhealthy habits.

....
....
....
....
....
....

②- *Punctuate the following sentences:*

1-mrs sara gave me a big star

....

Test on Unit 1

①-Listen and Choose the correct answer(4m)

1.Where do the monkeys live?

a) trees b) den c) kennel

2.What do monkeys like to eat?

a) fish b) banana c) orange

3.What is a group of monkey called?

a) bunch b) pride c) troop

4.Monkeys have long....................

a) nose b) tail c) ears

②-Listen and complete: (4m)

1-Elizabeth really enjoys eating................

2-She prefers..................................grapes to red grapes.

3-The green grapes have no......................................inside.

4-She shares her grapes with her...........................

③ -Complete the text from the given words:(3m)

female - parasports – won – champion

Aya Ayman is a swimming .... Who has.. the Egypt cup three times. She was the first .... Egyptian Paralympics swimmer in Rio in 2016. She has won lots of gold, silver and bronzer medals in many different countries.

④-Read the following text and answer the questions below:

The sandwich has a long history. In 1750, John Montagu invented the sandwich. He used bread and meat for the first sandwich. He liked to eat a sandwich and play cards. The sandwich is now one of America's favorite foods. In the United States, there is a sandwich shop in every town and you can buy sandwiches at every grocery store. You can make a sandwich at home, too.

Ⓐ) Choose the correct answer- :

1-John Montagu used bread and (cheese- turkey- meat- chicken) for the first sandwich.



2-He liked to eat a sandwich and play (cards- tennis- basketball- football)

B)Answer the following questions- :

1-When did John Montagu invent the sandwich?

....

2-Where can you find a sandwich shop?

....

5-The reader:

A-Read and write T (true) or F (false):

1-Grandpa wanted to be a teacher. (   )

2-Zeineb was bored. (   )

B .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- It was the ....week of the summer holiday.

A- first   B- second   C- third   D- fourth

2-Zeineb travelled by ....

A- car   B- ship   C- bus   D- train

6- Choose the correct answer: (4m)

1 -You (study – studies – are studying) English every day.

2-I usually (ride – rides – am riding) my bike to the park.

3- We can feel with our (nose – ear – skin - eye).

4-We use our ears to (touch – see – hear - eat).

7- Rearrange the following sentences:(2m)

1 -respiratory system- we – When – do - use – the?

....

2-take – food – energy – from – We.

....

8 -Write a paragraph of FIVE sentences about habit:

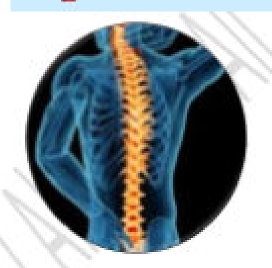
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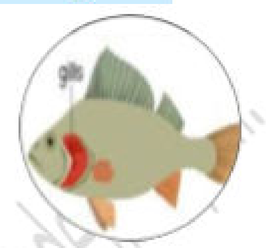


Unit(2) – Plants and animals

Lesson(1) Vertebrates

Important Vocabulary:


backbones
ظهر



gills
خياشيم


fins
زعانف


scales
حراشف


beak
منقار

Definitions:

Word	Meaning	Definition
vertebrates	الفقاريات	an animal with a backbone, for example a mammal, a bird, or a fish
mammal	الثديات	an animal that is born from its mother's body, not from an egg, and drinks its mother's milk as a baby. Humans, dogs, and cows are all mammals
reptiles	الزواحف	a type of cold-blooded, egg-laying vertebrates
cold-blooded	ذوات الدم البارد	having cold blood
warm-blooded	ذوات الدم الحار	having warm blood
amphibians	البرمائيات	can live on land and on water
gills	خياشيم	one of the organs behind the head of a fish that allows it to breathe
fins	زعانف	thin flat part of a fish's body that sticks out
bats	خفافيش	a small animal like a mouse with wings that flies at night
scales	قشور السمك	flat pieces that cover the skin of fish, snakes, etc
moist	رطب	(adj): slightly wet, especially in a good way
beaks	منقـــــار	the hard curved or pointed part of a bird's mouth





How many types of animals lay eggs?

كم عدد أنواع الحيوانات التي تضع البيض ؟



Vertebrates

Vertebrates (**فقاريات**) are animals with a backbone, There are five different types of vertebrates.

الفقاريات هي الحيوانات التي لها عمود فقرى. هناك خمسة أنواع مختلفة من الفقاريات.

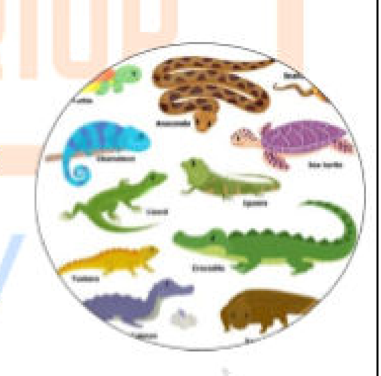
1 .Mammals



Mammals (**تدبيات**) have hair or fur on their bodies. They are warm-blooded. They feed their babies with milk and most of them give birth to their babies. They don't lay eggs. Humans are mammals. Most mammals live on land, but some live in the sea, such as whales and seals. Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

التدبيات لديها شعر أو فراء على أجسامها. وهم من ذوات الدم الحار وترضع التدبيات صغارها اللبن ومعظمهم تلد الصغار. هم لا يضعون البيض. يعتبر البشر من التدبيات معظم التدبيات تعيش على اليابسة، ولكن بعضها يعيش في البحر مثل الحيتان والفقمات عجل البحر).
الخفافيش هي التدبيات الوحيدة التي يمكنها الطيران.

2 .Reptiles



Reptiles (**زواحف**) are cold-blooded. This means that they have to spend time in the sun to keep warm. Most reptiles have four legs, except snakes who don't have any. They don't have hair or fur. They have scales. In addition, all reptiles lay eggs. Most reptiles live on land. Some can live in rivers or the sea, such as turtles, but they come onto land to lay their eggs.

ـ الزواحف من ذوات الدم البارد. هذا يعنى أن عليهم قضاء بعض الوقت في الشمس للحفاظ على دفئهم. معظم الزواحف لديها أربعة أرجل ماعدا الثعابين ليس لديها أي أرجل. فهي ليس لديها شعر أو فراء. لديهم قشور. بالإضافة إلى أن كل الزواحف تضع البيض. أغلب الزواحف تعيش على اليابسة بعض الزواحف يمكن أن تعيش في الأنهار أو البحر مثل السلحفاة المائية ولكنهم يخرجون الى اليابسة ليضعوا البيض.

3 .Amphibians

Amphibians (**برمائيات**) can live on land and on water, but they need water or a moist habitat to survive, Like reptiles, they are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. However, amphibians, like frogs and toads, always lay their eggs in water. They have smooth skin, not scales. They can take in oxygen through their skin and their lungs.

. تستطيع البرمائيات العيش على اليابسة وفى الماء لكنها تحتاج إلى الماء أو موطن رطب للبقاء على قيد الحياة البرمائيات من ذوات الدم البارد مثل الزواحف وهى تضع البيض. ومع ذلك، تضع البرمائيات بيضها دائما في الماء مثل الضفادع وضفادع الطين لدي البرمائيات بشرة ناعمة وليس قشور ويمكنها استنشاق الأكسجين من خلال جلدها ورئتيها.

4 .Fish



Fish live in water and take in oxygen through their gills; they can't breathe air. They are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. They also have scales and they use fins to move. There are thousands of different types of fish in all water habitats - saltwater, freshwater and wetlands.

. تعيش الأسماك في الماء تستنشق الأكسجين من خلال خياشيمها لا يمكنهم تنفس الهواء الأسماك من ذوات الدم البارد وتضع البيض. لدي الأسماك قشور.
ويستخدمون الزعانف في الحركة. يوجد الآلاف من الأنواع المختلفة من الأسماك في كل البيئات المائية. المياه المالحة المياه العذبة والأراضي الرطبة

5 .Birds

Birds are warm-blooded, but they don't have fur or hair. All birds have feathers, and they all have wings. Birds lay eggs which are hard. Most birds can fly, but some can't. They have beaks, which are made of bone. Their beaks are different shapes because they eat different food; some birds eat meat, some eat nuts and some eat seeds

ه الطيور من ذوات الدم الحار ولكن ليس لديها فراء ولا شعر. فجميع الطيور لديها ريش وجميعهم لديهم أجنحة الطيور تضع البيض الذي يكون صلبا. معظم
الطيور تستطيع الطيران، لكن بعضها لا يستطيع. لدي الطيور مناقير والتي تتكون من العظام. وتملك الطيور مناقير لها أشكال مختلفة لأنها تأكل أطعمة مختلفة
بعض الطيور تأكل اللحوم، وبعضها تأكل المكسرات وبعضها تأكل البذور.

Exercise on Lesson 1

① -*Choose the correct answer:*

1.There are (four – two – five) different types of vertebrates.

2.(Mammals – Reptiles – Amphibians) are warm-blooded.

3.Most of mammals give (eggs – birth – scales) to their babies.

4.Mammals feed their babies with (meat – plants – milk)

5 -(Amphibians – Mammals – Reptiles) need water or a moist habitat to survive.

6 .Humans are (reptiles – amphibians – mammals).

7 -(Whales – Bats – Seals) are the only mammal that can fly.

8.Fish take in oxygen through their (scales – gills – lungs).

9.A small animal like a mouse with wings that flies at night is the (bat – scales – cat).

10.Flat pieces that cover the skin of fish, snakes, etc. are the (gills – scales – lungs).

11.(Moist – Water – Fish) is something slightly wet, especially in a good way.

12.(Lungs – Fins – Gills) are the thin flat part of a fish's body that sticks out.

13.The hard curved or pointed part of a bird's mouth is the (lungs – fins – beak).





② -Rearrange the following sentences:

1 – four – are – There – different – types – vertebrates – of.

....

2-take in – Fish– oxygen – through – their – gills.

....

3-are – warm-blooded – Mammals.

....

4-the mammals – of – Most – give – birth – their – to – babies.

....

5-feed – their – Mammals – babies – milk.

....

6-need – Amphibians – water – survive – to.

....

7-are – mammals - Humans.

....

8 – -are - the only – mammal –Bats - can – that – fly .

....

9-need – to - They – yarn – dye – the.

....

10-populated – it – sparsely – or – densely – Is?

....

11-was – ancient – important – Music – in – Egypt.

....

12-Egypt – why – was – powerful?

....

13-have – feathers – All – and – wings – birds.

....

14-in Egypt –people – You – meet – can – friendly.

....

15-to visit – fantastic – is – Egypt– a – country.

....

③-Complete the text from the given words:

Hummingbird - Cuba - bird - world

The smallest...............is the bee.......................... ,which is about 5.5 centimeters long.

It lives in....................................



Lesson (2) Language

Important Vocabulary:







enormous	tiny	sloth	leopard	chameleon
ضخم	صغير جدا	حيوان الكسلان	فهد	حرباء

Where does the biggest animal in the world live?

أين يعيش أضخم حيوان في العالم ؟

Big and small

In the natural world, there are some enormous (ضخم) animals, and some tiny (ضئيل الحجم) ones!

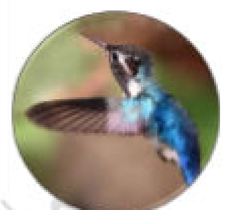
The biggest animal on land is a mammal: the African elephant. The African elephant is bigger than the Asian elephant.



The biggest animal in the world is also a mammal, but it lives in the sea. It's the blue whale, and it can be up to 30 meters long. In fact, they are the biggest animals that have ever lived on Earth!



The whale shark (قرش الحوت) is the biggest fish in the world. It's smaller than the blue whale, at about 12 meters long.



The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird (طائر طنان النحل), which is about 5.5 centimeters long. It lives in Cuba. The biggest bird is the ostrich (نعامة). It can be 2.5 meters tall! Ostriches are faster than leopards (فهد), but they can't fly.

In 2012, scientists (علماء) discovered a tiny chameleon (حرباء) in Madagascar. People think it is the smallest reptile in the world, at just 30 millimeters long!



But even that is bigger than a frog in Papua New Guinea. It's 7 millimeters long, so it is the smallest vertebrate that we have discovered





comparative form:

-We use the comparative to compare between two things, persons, animals, or places.

-Form :(Adj + er + than)

EX: The camel is slower than the horse.

Note: when we have a vowel before the last consonant, we double the last letter.

EX: big – bigger fat – fatter

Superlative form:

-We use the superlative to compare between more than two.

-Form: (the + Adj + est)

EX: The elephant is the biggest animal.

-Note: when we have a vowel before the last consonant, we double the last letter.

EX: big – biggest fat – fattest

Exercise on Lesson 2

1- Choose the correct answer.

1-The African elephant is (big – biggest – bigger)than the Asian elephant.

2-Ants are (strongest – stronger – strong)than humans.

3-The (biggest – as big – bigger)animal in the world is a mammal.

4-This tiny chameleon is the (smaller – smallest – small)reptile.

5-Ostriches are faster (the – as – than) leopards.

6-Ramy is (tall – taller – tallest) than Nabil.

7-The whale shark is (the – as – than) biggest fish in the world.

8-Horses are (faster – as fast – fastest) than camels.

9-My marks are the (better – as good – best)

10-Hana is (as kind – kinder – kindest) than Rania.

11-Hassan is (fatter – fattest – fat) than Mohamed.

12-My car is (fastest –the fastest – the faster) car.

13-The tiny chameleon is (big — bigger — biggest) than the frog.

14- The bus is (large — larger — largest) than the car.

15-Hagar is the (young — younger — youngest) girl in the family.



16-Buses are(big than-bigger than-big) cars.

17-Turtle is (slowest – slow-slower) than monkey.

18-The (smaller – smallest - small) bird is the hummingbird.

19-These lessons are (easy – easier – easily) than the last lessons.

20-The cheetah is (the – as - than) fastest animals in the world.

21-Sara is (shorter – short - shortest) than Mona.

22-The mammal is (big – biggest – bigger) than reptiles.

23-Camels are slower (the – than - as) horses.

24-Kareem marks are the (good – well – best).

25-My grandpa is the (older – young – oldest).

26-Ahmed is(thinner – thin - fat) than Nour.

26-My pet is(than – the - as) smallest pet.

27-Ocean is (biggest – bigger - big) than sea.

28-The ship is(large – larger - largest) than the boat.

29-Kitten is the (young – younger - youngest) than cat.

30-My teacher is (tall – taller - tallest) than me.

②-Re-writethe following sentence-:

1-The biggest animal on land is a mammal. (bigger)

....

2-The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird. (smaller)

....

3-Kareem is shorter than his brother. (shortest)

....

4-The bee is small. The ant is very small. (than)

....

5-No other animal is taller than the giraffe. (tallest)

....

6-The elephant is the biggest animal. (bigger)

....

7-Yesterday was very hot. Today is hot. (than)

....

8-The cow is bigger than sheep. (than)

....





9-The tortoise is slower than rabbit. (slowest)

....

10-June is hot, but July is very hot. (hotter)

....

③-Complete the text from the given words:

tallest – heavier – smallest - bigger

My class is ....than the music room. Ali's school bag is.........................than Jody's. My teacher is the..........................one in the class.

younger – than – fastest -taller

Sam is older .... me. I am .... than him. He is.................................than me.

④ .Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1-Ali is ....(tallest) than Ahmed.

2-The whale shark is the ....(bigger) fish in the world.

3-The ....(smaller) bird is the bee hummingbird.

4-The ....(big) animal in the land is a mammal.

5- Ants are stronger...(then) humans.

⑤ .Write a text of about FORTY (40) words using the following guiding elements:

" Animals in the world"

What is the biggest animal? – What is the smallest bird?

....
....
....
....
....
....
....



Lesson(3) Invertebrates

Important Vocabulary:

 				
squid حبار	arachnid فصيلة العناكب	grasshopper جرادة	dragonfly يعسوب	snail حلزون

What does Sami find out?

ماذا يكتشف سامي؟



"Dad, I don't know what to write for my project!" said Sami sadly. "I have to find out about some animals, but I don't know which animals to choose." "Why don't you write about invertebrates(اللافقاريات)?" asked Sami's dad. "More than 90% of all animals are invertebrates".

"Good idea!" said Sami. "Can I look on the internet quickly to find out information, please? "Of course," said Dad.

يقول سامي بحزن "يا أبي، أنا لا أعرف ماذا أكتب لإعداد مشروعي المدرسي" يجب أن أبحث عن بعض الحيوانات، لكن أنا لا أعرف أي الحيوانات أختار " يسأل والد سامي "لماذا لا تكتب عن اللافقاريات ؟ أكثر من ٩٠٪ من الحيوانات هى لافقاريات يقول سامى "فكرة جيدة" هل يمكننى البحث عبر شبكة الإنترنت بسرعة لإيجاد المعلومات، من فضلك ؟" يقول الأب "بالطبع".

"Oh wow!" said Sami. "I've found a lot of information! Invertebrates are cold-blooded (ذوات الدم البارد), They live on land and in water. Some invertebrates, such as crabs, have a hard shell for protection (حماية).Others, like jellyfish, have soft bodies. Some invertebrates can swim very well, such as the octopus and the squid".

يقول سامي "أوه، واوا" "لقد وجدت الكثير من المعلومات اللافقاريات من ذوات الدم البارد. يعيشوا على الأرض وفي المياه بعض اللافقاريات مثل الكابوريا، لديها قشرة صلبة للحماية آخرون، مثل قنديل البحر، لديها أجسام لينة. بعض اللافقاريات تستطيع السباحة بشكل جيد للغاية مثل الأخطبوط والحبار".

"Do you have enough information for your project?" laughed Dad.
"Oh yes!" said Sami. "Wait, I've found more! Some invertebrates, such as snails, have hard shells and move very slowly. Others are faster. Dragonflies can fly very fast. Insects (حشرات) are also invertebrates. They have six legs. I think grasshoppers are the most amazing insects. They can jump more than a meter!" Did you know the spider is not an insect? It has 8 legs and is called an arachnid. It can move very quickly.

يضحك الأب "هل لديك معلومات كافية لمشروعك؟ يقول سامي أوه، نعم ! انتظر، لقد وجدت المزيد من المعلومات ! بعض اللافقاريات مثل القواقع لديها قوقعة صلبة تتحرك ببطء شديد الآخرين أسرع منها. يمكن أن يطير اليعسوب بسرعة كبيرة. الحشرات هي أيضا من اللافقاريات لديهم ستة أرجل أعتقد حشرة الجراد أكثر حشرة مذهلة. يمكنهم أن يقفزوا أكثر من متراً. هل عرفت أن العنكبوت ليس حشرة ؟ له ثمانية أرجل ويسمى حيوان عنكبوتي. يمكنه التحرك سريعا جدا.

" -Well done!" said Dad. "Have you finished your research? Can I have my cell phone back now, please"?

يقول الأب "أحسنت!" "هل انتهيت من البحث ؟ هل يمكنني استعادة هاتفي المحمول الآن من فضلك ؟!"





Adjective and Adverbs

Adjective	Adverbs	Adjective	Adverbs
Slow	slowly	Quiet	quietly
Quick	quickly	Easy	easily
Sad	sadly	Happy	happily
Careful	carefully	Fast	fast
Quiet	quietly	Good	well

Usage: the adjective describes a noun and precedes it whereas the adverb describes a verb and follows it.

e.g: Ahmed is a quick boy. Ahmed runs quickly.

Exercise on Lesson 3

①-*Choose the correct answer:*

1-I don't know what to write for my project!" said Sami (sad – happy – sadly).

2- Can I look on the internet (quick – quickly – slow) to find out information?

3 -She is a (good – well – badly) swimmer.

4- She can swim very (bad – good – well).

5 -The tortoise is a (slow – slowly – quickly) animal.

6- The tortoise moves (quick – slow – slowly).

7 -Dragonflies can fly very (quick – slow – fast).

8- Dragonflies are (slowly – fast – quickly)

9 -Arwa always speaks (quite – quietly – loud).

10- Arwa is a (loudly – quite – quietly) girl.

11 -He is a (carefully – care – careful) driver.

12- Salah runs (quick – quickly – fast).

13 -It was an (easy – easily – hardly) question.

14- He plays very (good – well – bad).

15 -The bird is (quite – quietly – sadly).

16-He is a (hard – hardly-hardy) worker.

17-Amr and Muhab are (polite – politeness-politely).

18-She reads (slow- a slow-slowly).



19-My father drives his car (carefully – careful-careless).

20-They are talking to each other (polite – politely-politeness).

21-I don't like him. He is (sad – happy-smile).

22-Ahmed is a (slowly – slow- slower) reader.

23-Kareem is a (well – good-nicer) doctor.

24-Maha writes (good-well-slow).

25-The cheetah is (fast-a fast-faster) animal.

26-He answered the test (easy – easily-hard).

27-She cooks (now – good-well).

28-It was an (good-easy-easily) exam.

29-The camel runs (slow – fast-happily).

30-Reem is a (slowly-good-quietly) teacher.

② -Re-write a sentences:

1-Ali always speaks quietly. (quite)

....

2-She plays very well. (good)

....

3-It was an easy question. (easily)

....

4-The bird is quite. (sings)

....

5-Sara runs quickly. (quick)

....

6-He can swim very well. (good)

....

7-The tortoise is a slow. (slowly)

....

8-Dragonflies can fly very fast. (fast)

....

9-He is a careful driver. (drives)

....

10-He is happy. (speaks)

....

③-*Complete the text from the given words:*

sadly - slow – fast - happily

The camel runs……………………… Tortoise is ……………… Birds sing…………………

quite - badly – well – sadly

My father drives……………………My sister is My mother cooks very……………….

④-*Use Adjective and Adverb to write 4 sentences:*

……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………

⑤-*Punctuate the following sentences:*

1-i enjoy watching football match on tv

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2-he loves pet animals

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3-most mammals live on land but some mammals live in the sea.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4-bats live in groups in trees or caves

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

5-how big is the water lily leaf

……………………………………………………………………………………………………



Lesson (4) Reading

Look and read

Why do flowers have bright colors?



Scientists think that there are nearly 400,000 different types of plants. Most of these have flowers, which come in many different colors. The bright flowers (زهور زاهية اللون) attract insects(حشرات), which carry pollen (حبوب اللقاح) from one flower to another flower. This helps the flowers to reproduce. Primary colors (ألوان أساسية) are red, yellow and blue. We can't make these colors by mixing other colors. We make secondary colors (ألوان ثانوية) by mixing the three primary colors in different amounts. We can make green, orange, purple, and all the shades (ظلال) in between. For example, we can mix red and yellow to make orange. The secondary colors can be made by mixing primary colors which are nearest to them on the color wheel. Adding black to a color makes it darker(أغمق لوناً), and adding white makes it lighter(أفتح لوناً)



There are lots of interesting things to see under the sea! Some fish are very brightly colored, and so are some plants. In a coral reef(شعاب مرجانية), having bright colors can help fish to hide (يختبئ) from predators (مفترس) The coral is very bright and has different colors, so the fish can hide from bigger fish. prey (فريسة) that are brightly In addition, many predators don't eat prey colored. Bright colors can be a warning that the animal is poisonous(سام)

Exercise on Lesson 4

①-Read and answer:

1-what color do you need to make purple?

....

2-what color do you need to make orange?

....

3-How do you make green darker?

....





②-Order the words to make correct sentences.

1 .flowers - Why-do-have-color - bright?

....

2 .are - There - things - interesting - the sea - under.

....

3 .different-types - There - are - plants - of.

....

③-Write a paragraph of FIVE sentences about your pet.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Test on Unit 2

①-Listen and Choose the correct answer(4m)

1-Jake's class is on a school................

a. train b. trip c. bus

2-The school trip is to the.......................

a. forest b. zoo c. museum

3-The volcano is a.............................mountain.

a. water b. fire c. ice

4-Jake has got.......................................hair.

a. Brown b. red c. yellow

②-Listen and complete: (4m)

1-Walt Disney is an American artist and a.......................................maker.

2-He made cartoons and films for........................

3-He made cartoons such as...............................



4-He built.................................

③ -*Complete the text from the given words:(3m)*

long - Land – mammal – giraffe

In the natural world, there are some enormous animals, and some tiny ones! The biggest animal on.......................................is a mammal: The African elephant. The African elephant is bigger than the Asian elephant. The biggest animal in the world is also a................................ ,but it lives in the sea. It's the blue whale. and it can be up to 30 meters.......................................In fact, they are the biggest animals that have ever lived on Earth !

④-*Read the following text and answer the questions below:*

Mr. Adham is a famous cook. He is the chef at the best restaurant in Alexandria. He likes his job and tries to find new kinds of food to serve. People who eat his food say, "His food is the best in Alexandria" He wants to open his own restaurant. It will be clean and the prices will be good, too.

Ⓐ)*Choose the correct answer- :*

1-Mr. Adham is good at (swimming – cooking- playing- diving)

2-The prices at the new restaurant will be (delicious – clean – good-free)

Ⓑ)*Answer the questions below- :*

3-What do people say about Mr. Adham's food?

....

4-What does Mr. Adham want to do?

....

⑤-*The reader:*

Ⓐ-*Read and write T (true) or F (false):*

1-Grandpa wanted to be a teacher. ( )

2-Zeineb's friends are very clever ( )

Ⓑ .*Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:*

1- ....said" I wish I could sew and help you."

Ⓐ- Mona Ⓑ- Doha Ⓒ- Zeineb Ⓓ- Hoda

2-Zeineb and her ....visited the shop.



Ⓐ- father Ⓑ- mother Ⓒ- grandmother Ⓓ- grandfather

⑥- Choose the correct answer: (4m)

1-She is a................................. swimmer.

Ⓐ- good Ⓑ- well Ⓒ- badly Ⓓ- hard

2- She can swim very ....

Ⓐ- bad Ⓑ- good Ⓒ- well Ⓓ- slow

3 -This tiny chameleon is the .... reptile.

Ⓐ- smaller Ⓑ- smallest Ⓒ- small Ⓓ- big

4 .Mammals feed their babies ....

Ⓐ- meat Ⓑ- plants Ⓒ- milk Ⓓ- grass

⑦ -Rearrange the following sentences:(2m)

1 -feed – their – Mammals – babies – milk.

....

2-need – Amphibians – water – survive – to.

....

⑧ .Write a text of about Forty (40) words using the following guiding elements:

"birds "

Guiding elements: hard beaks – warm-blooded

....

....

....

....

....

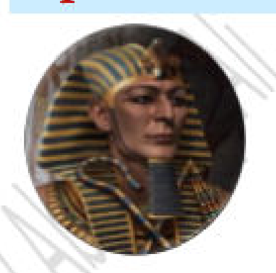
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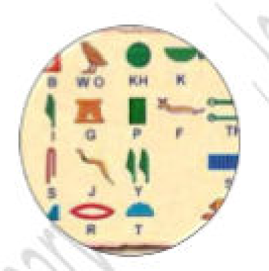


Unit 3 – My World

Lesson 1&2

Important Vocabulary:





pharaoh	scribe	Papyrus reed	hieroglyphs	tomb
فرعون	كاتب	عيدان البردي	لغة هيروغليفية	مقبرة

Definitions :

Word	Meaning	Definition
Community	مجتمع	the people who live in an area
Mixture	خليط	a combination of two or more different things, people and qualities
Citizenship	مواطنة	the legal right to be citizen of particular country
Neighborhood	الحي	is the street, houses, shops, and school close to where you live

Look, listen and read

My community



Habiba

A community is a group of people who live and work together in the same area. A community (مجتمع)is more than your house, family, or your neighborhood (حي). It is a mixture(خليط) of people, places, activities, and ideas. My community

includes my family, my friends, and my school.



There are probably important places in your city or village that you often visit. You can also have a community there. For me, I am part of the community at my sports club too.

When you act in a way that is good for your community, this is good citizenship. This means that you work hard to help other people, and behave

(يتصرف) in a kind and fair(عادل) way. Good citizenship is a good part of being in a community.

I am always polite(مهذب) and helpful(متعاون) at school, and at my sports club.

المجتمع هو مجموعة من الأشخاص يعيشون ويعملون سويا في نفس المنطقة المجتمع هو أكثر من منزلك، عائلتك أو الحي الخاص بك. هو مزيج من الأشخاص والأماكن والأنشطة والأفكار يشمل مجتمعي عائلي، أصدقائي ومدرسي.
وهناك على الأرجح أماكن مهمة في مدينتك أو قريتك غالبا ما تزورها. يمكنك أيضا أن يكون لديك مجتمع هناك. بالنسبة لي، أنا جزء من المجتمع في النادي الرياضي الخاص بي أيضا.
فعندما تتصرف بطريقة جيدة تجاه مجتمعك فهذه مواطنة جيدة. وهذا يعني أنك تعمل بجد لتساعد الأشخاص الآخرون وتتصرف بطريقة لطيفة وعادلة. إن المواطنة الجيدة هي جزء جيد من كونك في المجتمع. أنا دائما مهذبة ومتعاونة في المدرسة وفي النادي الرياضي الخاص بي

Lesson 2

Definitions :

Word	Meaning	Definition
Separate	منفصل	not together, or not joined to something else
Unite	توحد او اتحاد	if people, groups, or countries unite, they join together, often to work together to achieve particular goals
Dynasties	السلالات	a family whose members rule a country or region for a long period of time
Sail	يبحر	to sail is to move across the surface of a sea, lake, river, etc

What are the three main parts of the history of ancient Egypt?

Egypt is a country(دولة) with a very long and interesting history (تاريخ) People started to live near the Nile about 9,000 years ago, in 7000 BCE.

At first, there were two separate areas. Lower Egypt was in the north, where the Nile joins the sea. Upper Egypt was in the south, where the Nile flows (يتدفق) through the deserts of Africa. In about 3200 BCE, one pharaoh(فرعون), Mena joined these two parts to unite the country of Egypt. Egypt controlled the Nile as far as boats could sail on it, so it became very powerful. There are three main parts to the history of ancient Egypt:

the Old Kingdom [2800-2200 BCE]

the Middle Kingdom [2065-1775 BCE]

the New Kingdom [1570-1098 BCE]

Important dynasties (سلالات حاكمة) controlled Egypt for many years. These were important families who ruled the country.

مصر هي دولة ذات تاريخ طويل جدا وممتع. بدأ الناس العيش بالقرب من النيل منذ حوالى ٩٠٠٠ عام، في عام ٧٠٠٠ قبل الميلاد. في البداية كان هناك منطقتان منفصلتان هي الوجه البحرى وكانت في الشمال حيث يتقابل النيل مع البحر وصعيد مصر في الجنوب حيث يتدفق النيل عبر صحاري أفريقيا. في حوالي ٣٢٠٠ قبل الميلاد، ضم أحد الفراعنة ويدعى مينا الجزئين لتوحيد دولة مصر. كانت مصر تتحكم في نهر النيل حتى تستطيع القوارب أن تبحر فيه، لذلك أصبحت ذات نفوذ قوى.

يوجد ثلاثة أجزاء رئيسية التاريخ مصر القديمة :
1- المملكة القديمة من عام ٢٨٠٠ إلى ٢٢٠٠ قبل الميلاد
2-المملكة الحديثة من عام ١٥٧٠ إلى ١٠٩٨ قبل الميلاد.
3-المملكة الوسطى من عام ٢٠٦٥ إلى ١٧٧٥ قبل الميلاد.
سيطرت سلالات حاكمة هامة على مصر لسنوات عديدة. هذه العائلات الهامة هم من حكموا البلاد



How do we know so much about the history of Egypt? Egyptians at that time used scribes to write down everything that happened. Scribes(الكتبة) were very important people. They worked for the ruling dynasties,(الأسر الحاكمة)

They wrote in hieroglyphs, which are pictures or symbols that can mean one word or many ideas. We can see these hieroglyphs today in tombs and museums. Children learnt to become a scribe at school. Scribes wrote on stone, or on paper made from papyrus reeds(أعواد نبات البردي)

كيف لنا أن نعرف الكثير عن تاريخ مصر ؟ استخدم المصريون الكتبة في عصرهم ليدونوا كل شيء حدث كان الكتبة أشخاص مهمين للغاية. لقد كانوا يعملون لدى الأسر الحاكمة. كانوا يكتبون بالهيروغليفية والتي كانت عبارة عن صور أو رموز التي كانت تعني كلمة واحدة أو عدة أفكار. يمكننا أن نرى الكتابة الهيروغليفية اليوم في المقابر والمتاحف. لقد تعلم الأطفال ليصبحوا كتبة في المدارس فالكتبة كانوا يكتبون على الأحجار أو على الورق المصنوع من أعواد نبات البردي.

Exercise on Lesson 1 & 2

①-Choose the correct answers:

1-……………………………is a group of people who live together in the same area and share activities and ideas.

a) Community b)Citizenship c)Neighborhood d)Dynasties

2…………………………is the streets, houses, shops, and school close to where you live.

a) Community b)Citizenship c)Neighborhood d)Dynasties

3-……………………………………………is behaving in a way that helps your society.

a) Community b)Citizenship c)Neighborhood d)Dynasties

4-A community is a…………………………………of people, places, activities and ideas.

a) mixture b)same c)separate d)different

5-……………………………………………………is not together, or not joined to something else.

a) Separate b)Unite c) Dynasties d) Sail

6-……………………………is a family whose members rule a country or region for a long period of time.

a)Separate b)Unite c) Dynasties d) Sail



7 -Egypt controlled the Nile as far as boats could.......................................on it.

a)stop b)sail c) fly d) move

8-...means people, groups, or countries join together, often to work together to achieve a particular goal.

a)Separate b)Unite c)Dynasties d)Sail

2-Complete the text from the given words:

community–area – and – neighborhood

A...,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,is a group of people who live and work together in the same area. A community is more than your house, family, or your ....
It is a mixture of people, places, activities...ideas.

act - fair way – citizenship - work hard

When you...in a way that is good for your community, this is good citizenship. This means that you...................................to help other people, and behave in a kind and.......................

3-Rearrange the following sentences:

1-community – a group – A- is – people – of

....

2-includes – A – community – my family, – and my school -my friends.

....

3-am – always – I – polite – helpful – and – at school.

....

4-means – Citizenship – work hard – to – with other people.

....

5-the streets, - shops, - houses – and school – Neighborhood – means – close to where you live.

....

6-is – Egypt – a country – with a very long – interesting history – and.

....

7-started – near – People – to live – the Nile.

....

8-At first – two – there – are – separated areas.

....

9-UpperEgypt – in – was – the – south.



....
10 – Lower Egypt – in – was – the – north.
....
11- job – would - to do – you – Which – like?
....
12-Suez – long – Canal – is – The – 193 kilometers.
....
13-solar – will use – Airplanes – energy – the future – in.
....
14-English – you – will use – future –How – in the?
....
15-calm – don't - get – Stay – and – upset.
....

Grammar lesson 1.

"Possessive pronouns"

A possessive pronoun a pronoun such as "mine", "yours", or "theirs" which is used to refer to the things of a particular kind that belongs to someone. As in "Can I borrow your ben? I've lost mine.

Subject Pronouns	Meaning	Possessive Pronouns	Meaning
I	أنا	Mine	ملكي
He	هو	His	ملكه
She	هي	Hers	ملكها
It	هو او هي لغير العاقل		
We	نحن	Ours	ملكنا
You	انت او انتم	Yours	ملكك
They	هم	Theirs	ملكهم

Exercise on Lesson 1 & 2

①-Choose the correct answers-:

1-This is my pen. It is......................................
a)yours b)mine c)theirs d)ours

2- This is our school. It is...............................
a) yours b)mine c)his d)ours

3 -That is your bag. It is.................................
a)yours b)mine c)theirs d)his





4- Those are Salma's books. They are..............................
a) yours b)hers c)his d)theirs
5- Those are Ahmed's shoes. They are..............................
a) yours b)theirs c)his d)hers
6- That is your car. It is.................................
a) yours b)theirs c)his d)mine
7- This is my neighborhood. It is.................................
a) yours b)mine c)theirs d)ours
8- This is our project. It is..............................
a)yours b)ours c)mine d)his
9- This is Sara's copybook. It is...........................
a)yours b)ours c)hers d)his
10- These are Amr's cars. It is..............................
a) yours b)ours c)his d)her
11- That is my mother's kitchen. It is...........................
a) yours b)her c)theirs d)his
12- This is my cousins' house. It is............................
a) yours b)ours c)theirs d)mine
13- That is your bike. It is..............................
a) yours b)ours c)theirs d)mine
14- It is Fares and Mustafa's neighborhood. It is......................
a)mine b)theirs c)yours d)hers
15- They're our friend. They are........................
a) mine b)ours c)theirs d)hers
16-This is my bag. It is...
a) ours b)their c)mine d)yours
17-This is our bus. It is..................................
a) his b)mine c)yours d)ours
18-That is your kite. It is..................................
a) yours b)mine c)theirs d)his
19-Those are Ahmed's booklets. They are.............................
a) hers b)his c)theirs d)yours
20-That is your mobile. It is......................................
a)yours b)mine c)his d)mine
21- This is my toy. It is...
a)ours b)theirs c)mine d)yours
22-This is our club. It is.......................................
a) yours b)mine c)ours d)his
23-This is Reem's wallet. It is...
a) yours b)ours c)hers d)mine
24-These are Kareem's bikes. It is.....................................





a) his b)her c)yours d)ours

25-That is my grandma's picture. It is..........................

a) her b) theirs c) yours d) his

-26This is my aunts' house. It is..................................

a) mine b) theirs c) ours d) yours

27- That is your flask. It is...........................

a) ours b) yours c) his d) theirs

28-They're our grandparents. They are...............................

a) mine b) ours c) her d) theirs

29-These are my sweet. It is........................

a) his b) her c) mine d) ours

30- Those are Ali's balls. They are....................

a) yours b) theirs c) his d) hers

② -Re-write a sentence:

1-This is my home. (ours)

....

2-This is our garden. (theirs)

....

3-That is your mobile. (mine)

....

4-Those are Asmaa's shoes. (hers)

....

5-These are your toys. (yours)

....

6-This is Omar's bag. (his)

....

7-These are her crayons. (hers)

....

8-This is my cousins' car. (theirs)

....

9-This is Ali's booklet. (his)

....

10-That is my sister chocolate. (hers)

....

③ -Complete the text from the given words:

mine – This – hers - theirs

.........................is my shirt. It is.............................But the blue one is my sister's shirt. It is...........................



ours – These - mine – his

....................are our sweets. They are....................................But this is my ice cream. It is........................

④-*Use possessive pronouns to write 4 sentences:*

....

....

....

....

L2 - The past simple tense

Affirmative: (regular verbs)

In the regular verbs, we must put (-ed / -d/- ied) at the end of the verb.

e.g. I cleaned the house yesterday. She washed the dishes last night.

As For the irregular verbs, they don't follow that rule. The form of the verb is completely changed

Examples:

eat - ate   drink - drank   cut - cut   stand - stood   can – could.....

Keywords-:

(yesterday– last week/year/month/night– in the past–one day/hour/ a month/ year ago – in October /in 2000)

The Negative Form:

We use the Negative of Past Simple tense to say that an action didn't happen.

We use didn't + (Inf.) (verb without adding anything).

e.g. He didn't play the piano yesterday.

e.g. They didn't watch TV last night.

Questions:

To form Yes /No question in the Past Simple Tense We put Did at the beginning of the question + subject + main verb (infinitive) + the rest of the sentence?

e.g. Did you work yesterday? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't

e.g. Did Peter listen to music last night? Yes, he did. /   No, he didn't.





We give short answers with Yes or No, +the subject + did or didn't

Wh- questions:

To form Wh- questions using the past simple tense:

We start with the question word + did + subject + main verb + the rest of the sentence?

e.g. What did you do yesterday? e.g. Where did you go last night?

Exercise on Lesson 3

①-*Choose the correct answers from a, b, c, or d:*

1-Not everyone in ancient Egypt……………………….to read and write.

a)learn b) learns c) learned d) learning

2-……………………………….she play the piano? Yes, she did.

a)Has b) Does c) Did d) Do

3- She…………………………..to the zoo yesterday.

a) go b)going c)goes d)went

4- People…………………………………….to live near the Nile in 7000 BCE.

a) starting b) starts c) started d) start

5- You……………………………happy yesterday.

a) was b) is c) are d) were

6- She………………………..her homework yesterday.

a) do b) did c) does d) is

7- He…………………………his car three days ago.

a)wash b) washes c) washed d) washing

8- They……………………………..a new house last month.

a)bought b) buy c) buying d)buys

9- Welly……………………………….to buy a new jacket last week.

a) want b) wanted c) wants d) wanting

10-My brothers……………………………..a lot of fast food three days ago.

a) ate b) eat c) eating d) eats

11-Nada didn't……………………………..the mouse yesterday.

a) catching b) catch c) caught d) catches

12-……………………………………Adam watch too much T.V last night?

a) Do b) Does c) Is d) Did

13- Mum…………………………..her car so fast yesterday.

a) drive b)drove c)drives d)driving

14-I didn't...to school yesterday because I was tired.

a)came b)coming c)come d)comes

15- Did you...a big birthday cake last year?

a) have b) has c) had d) having

16- What did you.................................yesterday?

a) does b) do c) did d)doing

17-My sister.................................ice cream last night.

a) eats b) eaten c) ate d) eat

18-Where.................................you go yesterday?

a) do b)does c)doing d)did

19-My grandma...with me last day.

a) talk b) talked c) talking d)talks

20-She.................................the dishes yesterday.

a) wash b) washed c) washing d) washes

21-I cleaned the house.........................

a)now b) last night c) tomorrow d) look

22- What did engineers...in 1970.

a)finish b)finished c) finishes d) works

23-.................................he play football? No, he didn't.

a)Does b) Did c) Do d) Doing

24- Kareem..............................jacket last winter.

a) buy b) buys c) bought d) buying

25- She.................................happy yesterday.

a) is b) were c) was d) did

26- He.................................to the mall three days ago.

a) go b) goes c) going d) went

27- What...you do yesterday?

a) doing b) does c) did d) do

28- Cat didn't...the mouse last day.

a) catches b) caught c) catch d) catching.

29- Where did you..last week?

a) went b) goes c) go d) going.

30- Peter listen to music last night?

a) Do b)Does c)Doing d)Did

②-Re-write a sentence:

1-What did you eat yesterday? (he)



....

2-She played the piano last day. (didn't)

....

3-I live in Alex. (last year)

....

4-He write short story. (yesterday)

....

5-Did you make a cake? (No)

....

6-I am happy now. (was)

....

7-What does he study every day? (did)

....

8-We played a board game. (didn't)

....

9-I cooked dinner last night. (What)

....

10-Sara cries every night. (yesterday)

....

③ -*Complete the text from the given words:*

ate - woke up – drank – brushed

I..................at 6 am yesterday. I.. my teeth. I ate sandwiches. I...hot chocolate.

spent – was – eat – played

He .... a player. He .... football. He.......................................a lot of time in club. He ate burger.

④ -*Used past simple to write 4 sentences:*

....

....

....

....

....

....





Lesson 3 -The Governorate in Egypt.

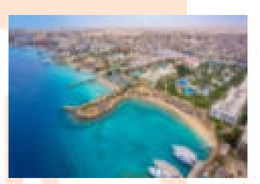
Definitions :

Word	Meaning	Definition
Countryside	الريف	means the area outside towns and cities, with farms, fields, and tree
Capital city	العاصمة	the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative center of a country or region
Scuba diving	الغوص	is the activity of swimming under water with a container of air on your back and a tube for breathing



The governorates of Egypt

There are 27 governorates (محافظات) in Egypt today. Look at the map(خريطة). Where do you live?



Fares I'm Fares, and I live in the Red Sea Governorate. It has a beach which is over 1,000 km. It's a very popular place to visit for scuba diving (الغوص تحت الماء باستخدام أنبوب التنفس) and water sports.



Nadia I'm Nadia, and I live in Aswan Governorate. It's the farthest south in Upper Egypt. Its capital (عاصمة) is Aswan. In 1970, engineers finished the Aswan High Dam.



Ibrahim I'm Ibrahim, and I live in Alexandria Governorate. It's important because lots of ships sail in and out of the port. The city of Alexandria used to be the capital city of Egypt.

يوجد سبعة وعشرون محافظة في مصر اليوم انظر إلى الخريطة أين تعيش ؟ يا فارس، وأعيش في محافظة البحر الأحمر إن بها شاطيء يبلغ طوله - ياكم إنه مكان مشهور جدا للزيارة من أجل رياضة الغوص تحت الماء والرياضات المائية. لما نادية، وأعيش في محافظة أسوان، إنها الأبعد في جنوب صعيد مصر وعاصمتها هي مدينة أسوان في عام ١٩٧٠، أنهى المهندسون بناء السد العالي في أسوان. نا إبراهيم، وأعيش في محافظة الإسكندرية. إنها محافظة هامة لأن الكثير من السفن تبحر إلى داخل وخارج الميناء كانت مدينة الإسكندرية عاصمة لمصر في الماضي.

Lesson 4.

Definitions :

Word	Meaning	Definition
Folk music	موسيقى شعبية	traditional music from a particular country, region, or community
String instrument	آلة وترية	such as violins, oud, guitar, rebaba and qanoon
Wind instrument	آلة النفخ	such as oboe, ney and shabbaba



Saidi music	موسيقية صعيدية	this is a type of music uses string instruments and wind instruments
Nubian music	موسيقة نوبية	clapping and drumming are important part of this type of music
Bedouin music	موسيقة بدوية	are the shabbaba and the rebaba. It also includes singing

What kind of music do you like?

Egypt has lots of traditional folk music. There are different styles from different parts of the country. Folk musicians from Upper Egypt play Saidi music. This type of music uses string instruments(الآلات الوترية) such as violins, and wind instruments such as the oboe. Singing and drumming is also a key part. Farther south is the home of Nubian music. Clapping (التصفيق) and drumming (قرع الطبول) is an important part of this type of music. Nubian music is now popular all over Egypt. Sometimes it is mixed with other modern styles of music .

The most popular instruments in Bedouin music are the shabbaba and the rebaba. Bedouin music also often includes singing. Songs are usually about special events.

ما نوع الموسيقى التي تحبها ؟ - إن مصر لديها الكثير من الموسيقى الشعبية التقليدية. هناك أنماط مختلفة من أجزاء مختلفة من البلاد. فالموسيقيون الشعبيون من صعيد مصر يعزفون الموسيقى الصعيدية. فيستخدم هذا النوع من الموسيقى الآلات الوترية مثل الكمان وآلات النفخ مثل أوبوا (مزمار). الغناء وقرع الطبول هو أيضا جزء أساسي أقصى الجنوب هو موطن الموسيقى النوبية. ويعد التصفيق وقرع الطبول جزء هاما من هذا النوع من الموسيقى، إن الموسيقى النوبية معروفة حاليا على مستوى مصر. أحيانا تدمج مع أنواع حديثة أخرى من الموسيقى أشهر الآلات الموسيقية البدوية هي الشبابة والربابة تشمل الموسيقى البدوية الغناء غالبا تكون الأغاني حول المناسبات الخاصة.

Exercise on Lesson 3 & 4

①-*Choose the correct answers:*

1-There are 27...in Egypt today.

a)cities b)villages c)governorates d)streets

2-.........................is the activity of swimming under water with a containers of air.

a) Tennis b)Scuba diving c)Football d)Jumping

3-.........................means the area outside towns and cities, with farms, fields, and tree.

a) City b)Capital city c)Country side d)Village

4-The city of Alexandria used to be the.......................................of Egypt.

a) village b)capital city c)city d)country



5-Folk musician from Upper Egypt play……………………………………….music.

a)saidi b)modern c) pop d)old

6- The…………………………………………is a string instrument.

a) violin b)ney c)shabbaba d)oboe

7- The rebaba is popular in music.

a) modern b)Bedouin c)Rock d)Pop

8- The oud is a……………………………

a) wind instrument b)string instrument c) pop d) rock

9-Theis a wind instrument.

a)shabbaba b)guitar c)violin d)string

②-Read and complete the text from the words from the box:

violins – saidi – oboe – and

Egypt has lots of traditional folk music. There are different styles from different parts of the country. Folk music from Upper Egypt play saidi music. This type of music uses string instruments such as…………………………, and wind instrument such as the……………… Singing…………………………………drumming is also a key part.

rebaba – shabbaba – Bedouin - music

The most popular instruments in ………………… Music are the………………………..and The……………………………………….Bedouin music also often includes singing. Songs are usually about special events.

③-Rearrange the following sentences:

1-are – 27 – There – in – governorate – Egypt – today.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2-has – Egypt – traditional – lots of – music – folk.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3-are – There – different styles – from different parts – of the country.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

4-play – UpperEgypt – music – Saidi.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

5-popular – The most – instrument – in Bedouin music – the shabbaba- is.





....

6-music – Nubian – is – popular – now – all over Egypt.

....

7-was – Music – in – important – ancient Egypt.

....

8-put – Ancient Egyptians – into – instruments – pyramids.

....

9-Singing – drumming – and – also – is – a key part.

....

10-Aswan – live – I – in – governorate.

....

11-tell – passwords – your – Don't – friends – your.

....

12-has – music – lots of – Egypt – traditional – folk.

....

13-the – you – travel – Will – to – Moon?

....

14-have – sunshine – so much – dessert – We – in the.

....

15-are – in Egypt - the largest – cities – What?

....

4-Punctuate the following sentences:

1-did ahmed work in giza for 4 years

....

2-seleem lives in alexandria

....

3-how do they make electricity

....

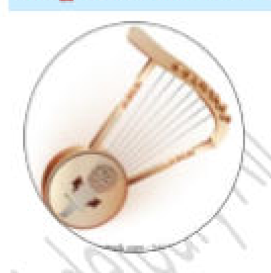
4-yes he s sad at the moment

....



Lessons 5&6.Writing

Important Vocabulary:











simsimeya	costumes	Musicians	sticks	Nubian
آلة السمسمية	أزياء	موسيقيون	عصيان	نوبيون

Folk dancing has a long history in Egypt. It is linked to (مرتبط ب) the folk music of different areas. Nubian dancing is lively and colorful. People move their arms and feet to the rhythm (إيقاع) of the music.

Raqs Assaya is probably the most famous dance from the Saidi musical tradition(تقليد). The dancers use sticks (Assaya) and step quickly in special patterns. The Tahtib is also from the tradition of Saidi music. The dancers carefully perform a dance with sticks (عصى) in a way that looks like fighting. Dancers wear special costumes. These can be dark and plain, or bright-colored and patterned. In the cities alongside the Suez Canal, there are international types of music and dance. Musicians play the simsimeya, a Bedouin instrument as well as drums.

إن الرقص الشعبي له تاريخ طويل في مصر. وهو مرتبط بالموسيقى الشعبية في مناطق مختلفة. فالرقص النوبي ذو حيوية وبهجة الناس يحركون أذرعهم وأقدامهم على إيقاع الموسيقى إن الرقص بالعصا على الأرجح هو الرقص الأكثر شهرة في الموسيقى الصعيدية التقليدية.
يستخدم الراقصون العصا (العصايا) ويخطون بسرعة في أنماط خاصة أيضا التحطيب من تقاليد الموسيقى الصعيدية، حيث يقوم الراقصون بالرقص بعناية بالعصا بطريقة تشبه القتال يرتدى الراقصون أزياء خاصة، ويمكن أن تكون الملابس داكنة وسادة ذات لون واحد أو زاهية اللون بها نقوشات في المدن المجاورة لقناة السويس هناك أنواع عالمية من الموسيقى والرقص، يعرف العارفون على آلة السمسمية وهي آلة بدوية مثل الطبول.

adjectives & adverbs

•When you write a description, use a mixture of adjectives and adverbs to make your writing more interesting.

The difference between adjectives & adverbs

An adjective is a part of speech that modifies a noun or pronoun. Adjectives usually tell what kind or how many nouns or pronouns.

An adverb is a part of speech that modifies another adverb, a verb, or an adjective. It is often recognized by the suffix – Adverbs ly at the end of it.

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Good	Well	Slow	Slowly
Clear	Clearly	Hope	Hopefully
Real	really	Careful	Carefully
Late	Lately	Bright	Brightly
Hard	hard	Sharp	Sharply
Easy	Easily	Quick	Quickly

How to write a paragraph with steps:

1-Topic sentences "Introduction": It is the first sentence or sentences of a paragraph. It explains the main idea of the paragraph. It should be developed with facts, definitions, and details.

2-Last sentence "Conclusion": It usually presents a summary of a topic in other words.

Write a paragraph of FIVE sentences about a type of musical instruments you like. Use adjectives and adverbs to make your text interesting. Remember to develop your topic sentences by adding details, definitions or facts.

....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Sample test on unit 3.

① -Listen and circle the correct answers from a, b, c, or d:(4m)

1-Egypt is a country with a very..........................and interesting history.

a) long b)short c)small

2- People started to live.....................................the Nile.

a) far b)near c)between

3- Lower Egypt was in the. ....

a) south b)west c)north

4- Upper Egypt was in the....................................

a) south b)north c)east



②-Listen and complete:(4m)

1-I'm.......................................

2-I live in the.....................................Governorate.

3-It has a beach which is over......................................Km.

4-It is a popular place to visit for scuba diving and........................

③ – Complete the text from the given words:(3m)

port – capital – governorate – village

I'm Hamza. I live in the Alexandria It's an important..................................... because lots of ships sail in and out of its.....................................The city of Alexandria used to be the ....city of Egypt.

④-Read the passage then answer these questions:(4m)

Lower Egypt was in the north, where the Nile joins the sea. Upper Egypt was in the south, where the Nile flows through the deserts of Africa. In about 3100 BCE, one pharaoh joined these two parts to unite the country of Egypt. Egypt controlled the Nile as far as boats could sail on it, so it became very powerful.

Ⓐ.Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1-The underline word powerful means. ....

a) fast b)strong c)well d)hard

2-The general idea of the text is about. ....

a) the Nile b)boats c)Africa d)Egypt

Ⓑ.Answer the following questions:

3-Where was Lower Egypt?

....

4-Why is the Nile important to Egypt?

....

⑤-The reader:

Ⓐ-Read and write T (true) or F (false):

1-Grandpa eyes are good now. ( )



2-Zeineb's friends are very clever ( )

B .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Grandpa's ………………………………taught him to sew.

A- father B- mother C- uncle D- aunt

2-Zeineb's grandparents were ……………………………………… To see her.

A- sad B- bad C- happy D- angry

6-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (4m.)

1-This is my pen. It is……………………………………

a)yours b)mine c)theirs d)ours

2-…………………….is the activity of swimming under water with a containers of air.

a)Tennis b)Scuba diving c)Football d)Jumping

3-…………………………….Adam watch too much T.V last night?

a)Do b)Does c)Is d)Did

4 -A community is a……………………….of people, places, activities and ideas.

a) mixture b)same c)separate d)different

7-Rearrange the following sentences:(2m)

1 -community – a group – A- is – people – of

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2-At first – two – there – are – separated – areas.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

8-Write a paragraph of FIVE sentences about "My community"

family – friends – school – neighborhood.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

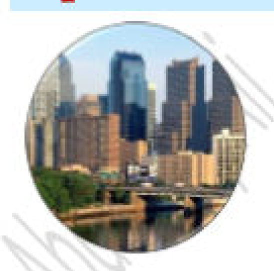
……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………



Unit 4 Lesson 1&2 L1.

Important Vocabulary:


Urban
حضرى / مدنى


Rural
قروي ريفي


Pedestrian
مشاة


Isolated
معزول


Congestion
ازدحام

Definitions:

Word	Meaning	Definition
Metropolitan	عاصمي	belonging to a big city, or typical of big cities.
Densely populated	ذو كثافة سكانية	With a lot of people "Highly populated."
Inhabitants	ساكن	a person or animal that lives in a particular place
Congestion	ازدحام	a situation in which a place is crowded with people, so that it is difficult to move around.
Pedestrian	مشاة	someone who is walking, especially in a town or city, instead of driving and riding.
Sparsely populated	ذو كثافة منخفضة	With less people.
Village	قرية	a very small town in the countryside.
Traditional	تقليدي	based on very old customs, beliefs, or stories.
Isolated	معزول	is a long way from other places and is often difficult to get to.
Services	خدمات	a place beside a motorway where petrol, food, drinks and toilets are available.
Rural	ريفي	relating to the countryside, or in the countryside.
Urban	حضري	relating to towns and cities, or happening there.



Rural and Urban places

Hello, my name's Fareeda and I want to tell you about where I live. I live in Greater Cairo. It's a metropolitan area(منطقة حضرية) and densely populated,(ذات كثافة سكانية عالية))There are more than 20 million inhabitants(سكان), so it's a very busy place. There are a lot of cars so there's also congestion(ازدحام). If you are a pedestrian(مشاة), you have to be very careful.

ـ مرحبا، أسمي فريدة وأريد أن أخبرك عن مكان سكنى. أنا أعيش في القاهرة الكبرى. إنها منطقة حضرية وذات كثافة سكانية عالية. فهناك أكثر من ٢٠ مليون ساكنا، لذلك إنه مكان مزدحم جدا. يوجد الكثير من السيارات لذلك يوجد أيضا ازدحام. فإذا كنت من المشاة يجب أن تكون حذرا جدا.



Hi there. I'm Zein. I'm going to tell you about my village. It's sparsely populated(ذات كثافة سكانية منخفضة) - only about 700 people live here. It's also a very traditional place. It's in the desert so it's an isolated (معزول) place, too. We have a lot of services close to my family's home though, like shops, workshops, and my school.

ـ مرحبا. أنا زين سأخبرك عن قريتي إنها ذات كثافة سكانية منخفضة حوالى ٧٠٠ شخص فقط يعيشون هنا. إنه أيضا مكان تقليدي جدا. إنه في الصحراء لذا فهو مكان معزول أيضًا. لدينا الكثير من الخدمات بالقرب من منزل عائلي مثل المحلات ورش العمل ومدرستي.

Exercise on lesson 1

① .*Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:*

1-……………………………………………is relating to the countryside, or in the countryside.

a)Pedestrian b) Rural c) Urban d) Services

2 -is a long way from other places.

a)Rural b) Urban c) Isolated d) Services

3-is relating to towns and cities, or happening there.

a)Isolated b) Rural c) Urban d) Pedestrian

4-means places with less people.

a)Densely populated b)Sparsely populated c)Rural d)Urban

5-means places with a lot of people "Highly populated".

a)Densely populated b) Sparsely populated c) Rural d) Urban

6-……………………….is a place beside a motorway where petrol, food, drinks and toilets are available.

a) Services b)Isolated c) Urban d) Rural

7-……………………is someone who is walking, especially in a town or city, instead of driving and riding.

a) Pedestrian b)Isolated c)Urban d)Rural

8-……………………is belonging to a big city, or typical of big cities.

a) Metropolitan b)Pedestrian c)Services d)Village

9-………………is a situation in which place is crowded with people, so that it is difficult to move around.

a)Pedestrian b)Congestion c)Urban d)Rural

10-The……………………of the city are more than 20 million.

a) habitats b)habits c)inhabitants d)habitants

11-The birthday cake is a……………………celebration for anyone's birthday.

a) tradition b)traditional c) trade d)traditionally

12-In the……………………you can see a lot of farm animals and fields of crops.

a) village b)villa c)city d)town

2 -Complete the text from the given words:

buffaloes – village – tomatoes – plant

My name's Asser. I live in a small……………………on the Nile. My dad's a farmer. He grows……………………, potatoes, dates and onions. We have some animals too. There are six sheep and two……………………………

children – friends- mice - cars

The country mouse visited the city mouse and they saw two……………………running from the rain . And the smoke from the……………………covered the stars and the noise was incredibly loud. Then they heard the sound of two……………………running from the cat.

3 -Rearrange the following sentences:

1-family – My – lives – home – in a traditional.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2-cats – You – see – streets – in – can.

....

3-have – any brothers – or sisters – Do – you?

....

4 -Cairo – I – live – in – Greater.

....

5-very – to be – You – have – careful.

....

6-going to – I'm – tell you – about -my village.

....

7-are – There – more – 20 million – than – inhabitants.

....

8-also – It's – a very – place – traditional.

....

9-are – There – cars – lots of – the streets – in.

....

10-on the river – You – can see – geese – beautiful Egyptian – some.

....

11-won't – year – drive – Robots – trains – next.

....

12- they – in Luxor – What – visit – will?

....

13-eggs – vertebrates – lay – Which?

....

14- have – brightly – plants – colored – Nesma –flowers.

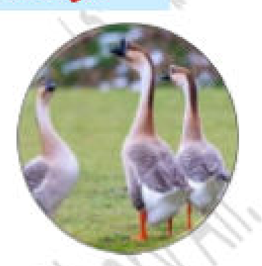
....

15-big – is – Governorate – How – Damietta?

....

Grammar L2.

Important Vocabulary:

				
Donkeys حمير	geese أوز	buffaloes جاموس	sheep أغنام	dates بلح



My name's Waleed and I live in a small village on the Nile. My dad's a farmer. He grows tomatoes, potatoes, dates, and onions. We have some animals too. There are six sheep and two buffaloes. There are some donkeys in my village, but my family doesn't have one now. You can see cats in the street and if you're lucky, you might see some beautiful Egyptian geese on the Nile

My family lives in a traditional home. There are seven people living in it. There are two men in my family - my dad and my grandpa - and two women - my mom and my grandma. And of course, there are some children too! I have two sisters, but there aren't any babies because we're all grown up. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

اسمي وليد، أعيش في قرية صغيرة على النيل أبي مزارع هو يزرع الطماطم، البطاطس، البلح والبصل، لدينا بعض الحيوانات أيضا. فيوجد ستة من الخراف واثنان من الجاموس يوجد بعض الحمير في قرين، ولكن عائلتي لا تمتلك أي منهم الآن يمكنكم أن تروا القطط في الشارع، وإذا كنت محظوظا، سترى بعض الأوز المصرى الجميل في النهر تعيش أسرتي في منزل تقليدي. يوجد سبعة أفراد يعيشون فيه. يوجد رجلان في عائلتي هما أبي وجدي، وامرأتان هما أمي وجدتي وبالطبع، هناك بعض الأطفال أيضا أنا لدى أختان ولكن لا يوجد أطفال رضع لأننا جميعا كبرنا. هل لديك أي أخوة أو أخوات ؟

Regular & Irregular plural

Regular & Irregular plural nouns The difference between Regular & Irregular plural nouns:

Regular nouns become plural by the writer adding "s, es or ies" to the ending of the noun. Irregular nouns don't follow the same rules as regular nouns when becoming plural.

Regular plural nouns

donkey: donkeys potato: potatoes buffalo: buffaloes brother: brothers

sister: sisters tomato: tomatoes baby: babies date: dates





Irregular plural nouns

tooth	teeth	goose	geese	sheep	sheep
man	men	woman	women	foot	feet
person	people	mouse	mice	child	children
fish	fish	policeman	policemen	ox	oxen

Exercise on lesson 2

② .*Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:*

1-Shark have sharp.............................

a)tooth b)teeth c)tail d)fin

2 -Many...like fries.

a) people b)child c)adult c)person

3- My aunt has four.................................

a) child b)daughter c)children d)baby

4- Three.......................................are waiting in line.

a) woman b)women c)man d)baby

5- Cats like to catch.................................

a) mouse b)goose c)mice d)duck

6- The farmers have twelve.............................

a) cow b)goat c)sheep d)a sheep

7- There is only one...........................in my dad's office.

a) men b)women c)woman d)children

8- He broke 2.....................................when he fell off his bike.

a) tooth b)foot c)teeth d)hand

9- How many..................................are there in the park?

a) person b)woman c)child d)people

10- Cats always try to catch many.........................

a) mouse b)mice c)a sheep d)a goose

11- We can see many...on the farm.

a) geese b) baby c) pen d) fish

12 -Mousa's dad has two..to help him carry things.



a) donkeys b) babies c) mouse d) monkeys

13- I have three.....................

a) brother b) sisters c) goose d) child

14- Can you give me four...................................of bread?

a) loaf b) loaves c) baby d) children

15- My dad catches a lot of.........................

a) cat b) man c) fish d) goat

16- I hurt my...I can't walk on it.

a)feet b) teeth c) tooth d) child

17- I have four...........................

a)child b) baby c) cousins d) aunt

18-There aren't any.......................................in my family we' re all grown up.

a)brothers b) sister c) baby d) man

19- The River Nile gives us a lot of...................

a)fish b) sheep c) teeth d) vegetables

20- The camel have wide.......................................so it is easier to walk on sand.

a)eye b) ear c) hooves d) teeth

21-Grandpa has problem in his..............................he can't see well now.

a)eyes b) ears c) hands d) legs

22-A community is a group of..............................who live and work together in the same area.

a)teeth b) person c) people d) legs

23- My uncle has only one.....................

a) child b) babies c) cousins d) geese

24- He can't eat he broke his...................

a) ears b) eyes c) brother d) tooth

25- Dina helps her.................................with their homework.

a) brothers b) friend c) baby d) teacher

26- The librarian puts the books on......................

a) fridge b) friend c) shelves d) table

27- We can see..in the street.



a) book b) dogs c) shark d) fish

28-He went to the dentist because he had two bad.......................

a)foot b) tooth c) teeth d) feet

29-There's only one.........................in the pond.

a)ducks b) geese c) mice d) goose

30- He broke two........................when he fell off the ground.

a) tooth b) foot c) leg d) teeth

2 -Complete the dialogue-:

Younis:..?

Omar: I live in Cairo.

Younis: Is it densely populated?

Omar:.. it's sparsely populated.

Younis:...?

Omar: I go to school by bus.

Ali;...?

Amr: I came from small village at upper Egypt.

Ali:...?

Amr: Yes, we have a lot of animals and plants.

Ali:... you have?

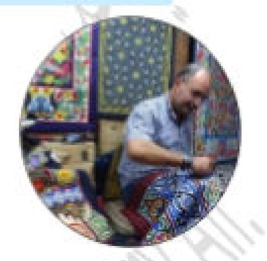
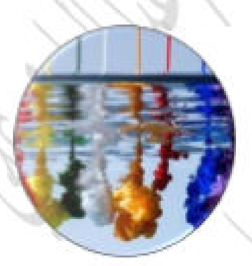
Amr: We have 2 buffaloes and 6 sheep.





Grammar L3 The Conjunctions

Important Vocabulary:

				
Workshop ورشة	artisans حرفيون	carpets سجاد	warp خيوط النسيج	dyes صبغة

Visiting a Carpet Workshop

Last summer I really wanted to learn about traditional Egyptian crafts(حرف), So, my grandma took me to a spinning (غزل) and weaving(نسيج) workshop so that I could learn about this craft.

The guide explained how the artisans make the carpets while we watched them weave,(ينسج)

First, they collect the wool from sheep. They have to clean, wash, and dry the wool before they can use it. The artisans (حرفيون) spin the wool to make it into yarn after they clean it.

Then, they need to dye the yarn (خيط)-that is how it gets its color. I think the bright colors are the most beautiful ones even though some people prefer dark colors.

These artisans only use natural vegetable dyes, although some other workshops use synthetic dyes. My grandma and I like the natural vegetable dyes as they are more traditional.

الصيف الماضى كنت أريد حقا أن أتعلم عن الحرف المصرية التقليدية. لذلك أخذتني جدتى إلى ورشة الغزل والنسيج لكى أستطيع أن أتعلم ن هذه الحرفة، قام المرشد بتوضيح كيف يصنع الحرفيون السجاد بينما كنا تشاهدهم وهم ينسجون أولا، يقومون بجمع الصوف من
أغنام، وعليهم أن ينظفوا ويغسلوا ويجففوا الصوف قبل أن يستخدموه، يقوم الحرفيون بغزل الصوف ليصنعوا منه خيوط بعد تنظيفه. ثم
تناجون إلى أن يقومون بصبغ الخيط هذه هي الطريقة التي تحصل بها على لونها. اعتقد أن الألوان الزاهية هي الأكثر جمالا على الرغم من أن
عض الناس يفضلون الألوان الداكنة. يستخدم هؤلاء الحرفيون فقط الأصباغ النباتية الطبيعية على الرغم من أن بعض ورش العمل الأخرى
ستخدم الأصباغ الصناعية. أنا وجدتي نحب الأصباغ النباتية الطبيعية لأنها تقليدية أكثر.

So, now I guess you're wondering how they dye the wool. Well, I learned that different plants and roots are first grown in a rural(قروى) village.

Then they use these plants and roots to make beautiful dyes to color the wool. They have to boil(يغلي) the yarn with the dyes, and then let it dry. As soon as the yarn is dry, they can use it to weave a carpet.

Before the artisans can weave the carpets, they have to make the warp(خيوط سداة النسيج). The warp is the structure of the carpet (سجادة), They make the warp using



spun Egyptian cotton(قطن), Later, they use the warp and the dyed wool (صوف) to make beautiful carpets. The artisans make the carpets by hand using a machine called a loom. They add the different colored yarn to make geometric patterns.

My grandma let me pick out a carpet for my bedroom. Every time I look at it, I remember how much work and skill it takes to make just one carpet.

لذلك الآن أنا أخمن أنك تتسائل كيف يقومون بصباغة الصوف، حسنا، لقد تعلمت أن النباتات والجذور المختلفة تمت في البداية في قرية ريفية. ثم يستخدمون هذه النباتات والجذور لصنع أصباغ جميلة لتلوين الصوف يجب أن يقوموا يغلي الخيوط مع الأصباغ وبعد ذلك يتركوه ليجف فمجرد أن يجف، يستطيعون أن يستخدموه في تسيج سجادة قبل أن ينسج الحرفيون السجاد كان عليهم أن يصنعوا خيوط التسيج. فالخيوط هي بنية السجاد أنهم يصنعون الخيوط باستخدام القطن المصرى المغزول، ومؤخرا يستخدمون بنية السجاد والصوف المصبوغ لصنع سجاد جميل، يقوم الحرفيون بصناعة السجاد اليدوى مستخدمين ماكينة تسمى النول إنهم يضيفون ألوان مختلفة من الغزل لصنع أنماط هندسية. جعلتني جدتي أختار سجادة لغرفة نومي. ففي كل مرة انظر إليها، أتذكر مدى العمل والمهارة التي استغرقت لعمل سجادة واحدة فقط.

After/ Before/As soon as

After/ Before/As soon as :To arrange sentences according to which happened first.

Although/ Even though: To show contrast between two sentences.

Every time: is an adverb that means that an action is repeated regularly.

So that: To show result.

While: To talk about an action that happened when another is going on.

Exercise on lesson 3

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-I am studying hard……………………………I can get high grades.

a)although b)so that c)after d)before

2-I always wash my hands……………………………I have my meal.

a)before b)while c)so that d)although

3-My brother was very tired……………………………he worked hard.

a)a b)so c)before d)while

4-……………………………I went to the club, I met my friends there.

a)Although b)After c)While d)So

5-He didn't go to bed early……………………………he was tired.

a)even though b) so that c) while d) after

6……………………………-the yarn is dry, they can use it to weave a carpet.

a)Before b) After c) As soon as d) so that

7-Malak studies hard……………………………she can get high marks.

a)even though b) so that c) every time d) while

8-I was writing my lesson..............................the teacher was talking.

a)so that b) after c) before d) while

9..............................-I look at it, I remember how much work and skill it takes to make a carpet.

a)So b) But c) Even though d) Every time

10-I have lunch..............................I get home from school.

a)as soon as b) while c) so d) so that

11-I understood what I learned..............................I can do my homework alone.

a)before b) while c) so that d) even though

12-They have to clean, wash and dry the wool..............................they can use it.

a)even though b) so that c) before d) after

13-..............................I had lunch, I had taken a shower.

a)Before b) So that c) While d) As soon as

14-She was sick..............................she was studying.

a)while b) although c) every time d) before

15-..............................she was helpful, she doesn't have any friends.

a)So b) Before c) While d) Although

16- We had to wash the fruits..............................we eat it.

a)although b) before c) so d) after

17-Dina is saving money..............................she can buy a new phone.

a)so that b) every time c) after d) while

18-..............................dad goes to the mall he buys us a present.

a) Every time b) Although c) Before d) Even though

19 -I don't like to use synthetic dyes, ...the colors look bright.

a)although b) before c) after d) so that

20- My little sister dances .... she hears this song.

a) so that b) even though c) every time d) before

21- We ate sandwiches..............................we watched the T.V.

a)while b) even though c) so d) although

22- We always help mom in the kitchen..............................dinner.

a)while b) even though c) after d) every time



23-Zeina ran upstairs to see her little sister…………………………she got home.

a)as soon as b) before c) even though d) so that

24-My grandma took me to a spinning and weaving workshop, …………………………I could learn about this craft.

a)so that b) although c) even though d) every time

25- Ali and Hana ran inside…………………………it started raining.

a)before b) while c) after d) as soon as

26-…………………………the yarn is dry, they can use it to weave a carpet.

a) As soon as b) While c) So that d) Even though

27-I think bright colors are the most beautiful ones…………………………some people prefer dark colors.

a)so b) because c) and d) even though

28-Amr couldn't eat…………………………he was hungry.

a) although b) as soon as c) so that d) every time

29-she bought a new laptop…………………………she could work at home.

a)while b) as soon as c) so that d) before

30- I finished my homework…………………………I could go to the club.

a) so that b) even though c) although d) before

2 -Complete the text from the given words:

even though – As soon as – while – so that

My favorite T.V program is the comedy show……………………………………. I got back home, I finish my homework ……………………………. I could watch it. I eat my dinner……………………I watch T.V.

Although – so – while – Everytime

My family and I go for a picnic together. Everyone was ready…………………………we left the house. …………………… my dad unfolded a blanket……………………………………my mom set the food.





3 -Re-write a sentences-:

1 -I study hard, I can pass the exam. (so that)

....

2- The phone rang, I was cooking the food. (while)

....

3-He didn't pass the exam, he studied hard. (although)

....

4-The sun rises we wake up. (As soon as)

....

5-I study hard the exams. (before)

....

6-I go to bed, I feel sleep. (Every time)

....

7-I go home, I finish my school (after)

....

8-He went to school, he was tired. (even though)

....

9-My dad come home my sister was crying. (While)

....

10-She is so tired she can't walk home. (so that)

....

7 .Write a text of about Forty (40) words using the following guiding elements:

"Egyptian crafts"

Carpts – yarn - dye

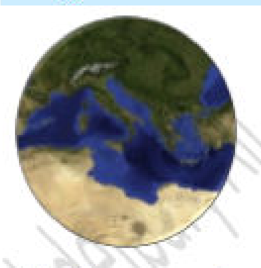
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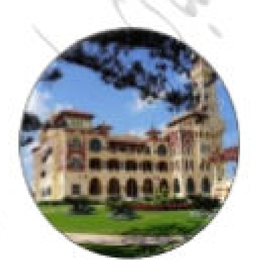
Important Vocabulary:



Mediterranean Sea
شرفة



Amrya
حجرة طعام



Montaza Palace
مطبخ



neighborhood
حجرة نوم



port
حمام

My city

I'm Dina and I'm going to tell you about myself today. I live in Alexandria. It's a beautiful city on the Mediterranean Sea. As you might know, it's the second largest city in Egypt with a population (عدد السكان) of more than 5 million people. It has an important port and there is a lot of industry here too.

مديني : أنا أعيش في مدينة الإسكندرية. إنها مدينة جميلة على البحر المتوسط. كما قد تعرف أنها ثاني أكبر مدينة في مصر بتعداد سكان يصل إلى أكثر من ٥ مليون شخص. أن بها ميناء هام ويوجد الكثير من الصناعات هنا أيضا.

My neighborhood

I live with my family in an apartment in a neighborhood called Amrya. There are 6 people in my family: my parents, my grandparents, my brother Magdy and me. Our apartment isn't big, but it isn't small either.

الحي الخاص بي : أعيش مع عائلتي في شقة سكنية في حي يدعي «العامرية». يوجد ٦ أشخاص في عائلتي : والداي وأجدادي، أخي مجدى وأنا. شقتنا ليست كبيرة ولكنها ليست صغيرة أيضا.

What I like

I like my city because we have a lot of services. We have schools, hospitals, and lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. We can also use the bus to go wherever we want. One of my favorite places is Montaza Palace. There are beautiful gardens that I sometimes visit with my family. I love my city very much and I hope you visit Alexandria one day.

ما أحب : أحب مديني لأن لدينا الكثير من الخدمات فلدينا مدارس، مستشفيات والكثير من المحلات حيث تستطيع شراء أي شي تريده يمكننا أيضا أن تستخدم الأتوبيس لتذهب إلى أى مكان تريده واحد من الأماكن المفضلة لدى هو قصر المنتزة. يوجد حدائق جميلة والتي أحيانا أزورها مع عائلتي أنا أحب مديني كثيرا وأتمنى أن تزور الإسكندرية يوما ما.

What is Smart Growth?

Smart growth (النمو الذكي) is a way to plant new areas of a city. Smart growth planners (مخططين) want to protect the environment (بيئة) and improve (يحسن) the lives of people living in them. Here are some of the ideas behind smart growth: People can walk to work or school.

- There's good public transportation(مواصلات عامة) and no cars.







•People have all of the services that they need close to their homes: shops, markets, doctors, government offices(مكاتب الحكومة), etc.
•There are green spaces(مساحات خضراء) for people to enjoy.

Exercise on lesson 5 & 6

① -Rearrange the following sentences:

1- can – school – walk – work – or – People – to.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2- have – services - a lot – We – of.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3- with - my – I – apartment – family – in – live – an.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

② .Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

need – gardens – Palace – eat – schools

I like my city because we have a lot of services. We have……………………………, hospitals, and lots of shops where you can buy anything you……………………….. We can also use the bus to go wherever we want. One of my favorite places is Montaza………………….. There are beautiful ………………………………that I sometimes visit with my family.

③ .Write a text of about Forty (40) words using the following guiding elements:

"Where do you live?"

Neighborhood – populated - services

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

④-Punctuate the following sentences:

1-gold and silver are kinds of metals?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2-the teacher is wearing a watch

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3- the water you drink is from natural resources





....

4-when will tom come to egypt.

....

5-we use our senses everyday

....

6-what kind of food do you enjoy.

....

7-tarek has two sisters

....

8-hana does an art class

....

9-doing sports is very important for our bodies

....

10-mammals feed their babies milk

....

11-the birds eat seeds

....

12-can I look on the internet quickly.

....

13-do you have information for your project

....

14-the biggest bird is the ostrich

....

Sample test on unit 4.

① *.Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:*

1-You can see..............................in the street.

a)dogs b)cats c)ducks d)mice

2-You might see some beautiful Egyptian...............................on the river.

a)geese b)ducks c)fish d)dolphin

3- There are.......................................people living in our home.

a) four b)three c)five d)seven

4- I have.............................sisters, but there aren't any babies.

a) one b)two c)three d)four





② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 -I live in small.................................

2 -My dad's...............................

3-He grows tomatoes, Potatoes, dates, and.................................

4-There are.......................................sheep and two buffaloes.

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

children – friends- mice - cars

I like my city. We have a lot of.......................We have schools, hospitals, and lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. We can also use the bus to go........................ we want. One of myplace is Montaza palace.

There are beautiful gardens that I sometimes visit with my family.

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

Hello, my name's Fareeda and I want to tell you about where I live. I live in Greater Cairo. It's a metropolitan area and densely populated. There are more than 20 million inhabitants, so it's a very busy place. There are a lot of cars so there's also congestion. If you are a pedestrian, you have to be very careful.

Ⓐ.Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1-The text is about. ....

a)a city where Fareeda lives b)a job where Fareeda works

b)a club where Fareeda plays tennis d) a country where Fareeda travels.

2-The population is....................................

a)sparse b)dense c)isolated d)congestion

Ⓑ. Answer the following questions:

a)What should you do when you walk in Cairo?

....

b)Is Cairo sparsely populated?

....





⑤-The reader:

Ⓐ-Read and write T (true) or F (false):

1-Grandpa makes tents in short time. ( )

2-Rasha is good at math. ( )

Ⓑ .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Grandpa was sad because he can't ....well.

Ⓐ- hear Ⓑ- eat Ⓒ- see Ⓓ- speak

2-Zeineb had a good ....

Ⓐ- car Ⓑ- idea Ⓒ- bus Ⓓ- book

⑥-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (4m.)

1-..is a long way from other places.

Ⓐ- Rural Ⓑ- Urban Ⓒ- Isolated Ⓓ- Services

2- My aunt has four.................................

Ⓐ- child Ⓑ- daughter Ⓒ- children Ⓓ- baby

3-....................................is relating to towns and cities, or happening there.

Ⓐ- Isolated Ⓑ- Rural Ⓒ- Urban Ⓓ- Pedestrian

4-...I went to the club, I met my friends there.

Ⓐ- Although Ⓑ- After Ⓒ- While Ⓓ- So

⑦-Rearrange the following sentences:(2m)

1-you – any – Do – have – brothers?

....

2-cando – so that – I – understood – my homework – I.

....

⑦ .Write a text of about Forty (40) words using the following guiding elements:

"The City you live in"(5m)

(beautiful – building – streets – cars – trees – neighborhood)

....

....

....

....



KHAYAMEYA SUMMER

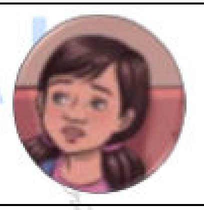
By: Maira Dutton

Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Artisan	حرفي	flower lotus	زهرة اللوتس	fix	يثبت
bored		maker tent	صانع الخيام	pleased	مسرور
get off	ينزل من	sew	يخيط	colors	ألوان
geometric	هندسي	measure	يقيس	by hand	يدوي
difficult	صعب	beautiful	جميل	amazing	مذهل
best	أفضل	nearly	تقريبًا	pieces	قطع
wish	اتمني	change mind	يغير رأيه	artist	فنان
design	يصمم	layer	طبقة	stitch	غرزة
clever	ماهر	idea	فكره	problem	مشكلة
work out	يحل	show us	يبين لنا	invent	يخترع
great	عظيم	cotton	قطن	try	يحاول



Story Characters



Zeinab: is the main character of the story. She is clever and wants to make her grandfather happy again.

زينب: هي الشخصية الرئيسية في القصة. هي ماهرة وذكية تريد أن تجعل جدها سعيدا مرة أخرى



Zeinab's mother: She wants Zeinab to visit her grandparents to make grandpa happy

أم زينب: تريد زينب أن تزور جديها كي تسعد جدها



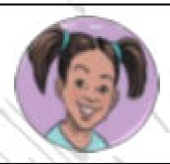
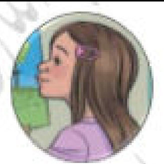
Grandpa: He was one of the tent makers. He has to stop making things because he can't see well to sew.

الجد: أحد صناع الخيام. اضطر أن يتوقع عن تلك الصناعة ألنه لم يعد يرى جيدا كي يخيط.

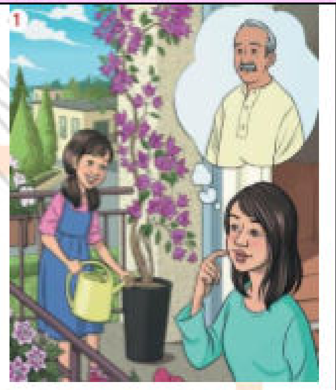


Rasha: She is great at Maths and working out problems.

رشا: رائعة في الرياضيات وفي حل المسائل والشاكل.

Lobna: She invents things all the time and has good idea. لبنى: تخترع الأشياء طوال الوقت ولديها أفكار جيدة.	
Doha: She makes amazing art. ضحى: تصنع فناً مدهشا.	
Engy: she makes beautiful things. انجي: تصنع اشياء جميلة.	

The beginning – Let's Visit our grandpa

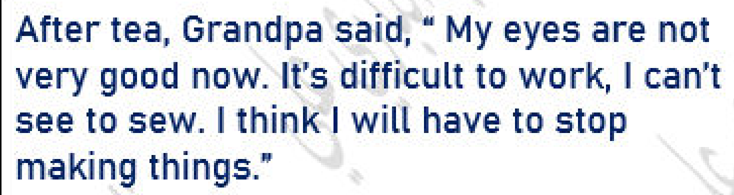


Zeinab was bored. It was the second week of the summer holiday.

Zeinab said. " Let's go visit Grandpa! "

Her mother said. " Yes, he's sad at the moment. I think you can help him"

كانت زينب تشعر بالملل وكان ذلك في الأسبوع الثاني من الأجازة الصيفية.
قالت زينب: "هيا نزور الجد"
قالت أمها: "نعم وهو حزين حاليا وأعتقد أنك تستطيعين مساعدته".



Zeinab got off the train. There was her grandfather and grandmother!

Her grandparents were very pleased to see her.

نزلت زينب من القطار ووجدت أن جدها وجدتها ينتظروهما. وكان جدها وجدتها سعداء جدا لرؤيتها.



After tea, Grandpa said, " My eyes are not very good now. It's difficult to work, I can't see to sew. I think I will have to stop making things."

بعد الشاي قال الجد : ليست عيناي حاليا على ما يرام. ومن الصعب العمل فإني لا أستطيع الرؤية كي أخيط. اعتقد أني سأضطر للتوقف عن صناعة الأشياء.

Grandpa was one of the Tent Makers. He was one of the best artisans in Khayameya Street.

كان الجد من صناع الخيام. وكان من أفضل الفنانين الحرفيين في شارع الخيامية

Zeinab said, " Oh no! You can't stop! You make such beautiful things! "

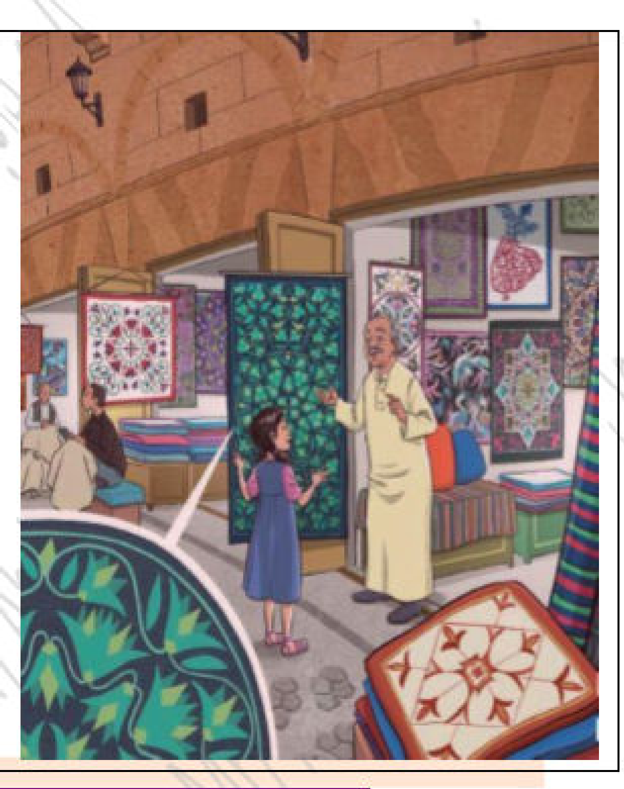
قالت زينب : لا، ليس معقولا! لا يمكنك التوقف فأنت تصنع أفضل الأشياء.

Zeinab and her grandfather visited the shop.

Zeinab said, 'Oh look! I love this big picture with all the flowers! Did you make it, Grandpa?

' Yes, it took me nearly four months. It's made of thousands and thousands of small stitches. I measured and cut all the pieces by hand, said Grandpa. 'All by hand? That's amazing!'

زارت زينب وجدها المحل.
قالت زينب: " اوه. انظر! أنا أحب هذه الصورة الكبيرة ذات الورود.
هل أنت من قام بصنعها يا جدي؟"
قالت الجد: "طبعا واستغرقت مني أربعة شهور. لقد صنعت من الالاف والالاف الغرز الصغيرة. لقد قمت بقياس وقص كل القطع بيدي".
قالت زينب: "كلها باليد؟ هذا مدهش"!



The middle Zeinab wanted to learn the sewing

"What's your favorite design Grandpa?" asked Zeinab.

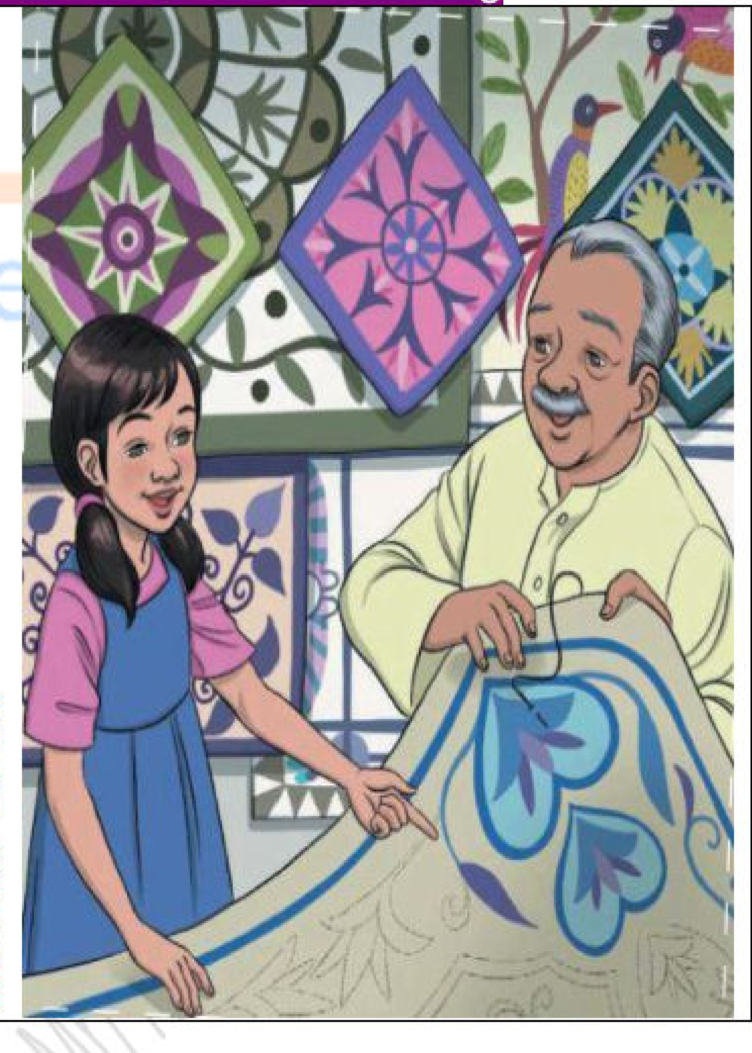
'I like sewing lotus flowers and geometric patterns best, and I also like sewing birds. I used my best stitching on the patterns , but my eyes are not good now. It is sad for me.'

' I wish I could sew and help you.' Said Zeinab.

Her grandfather smiled. ' I can teach you. Do you want to learn? '

' Oh, yes please!' said Zeinab.

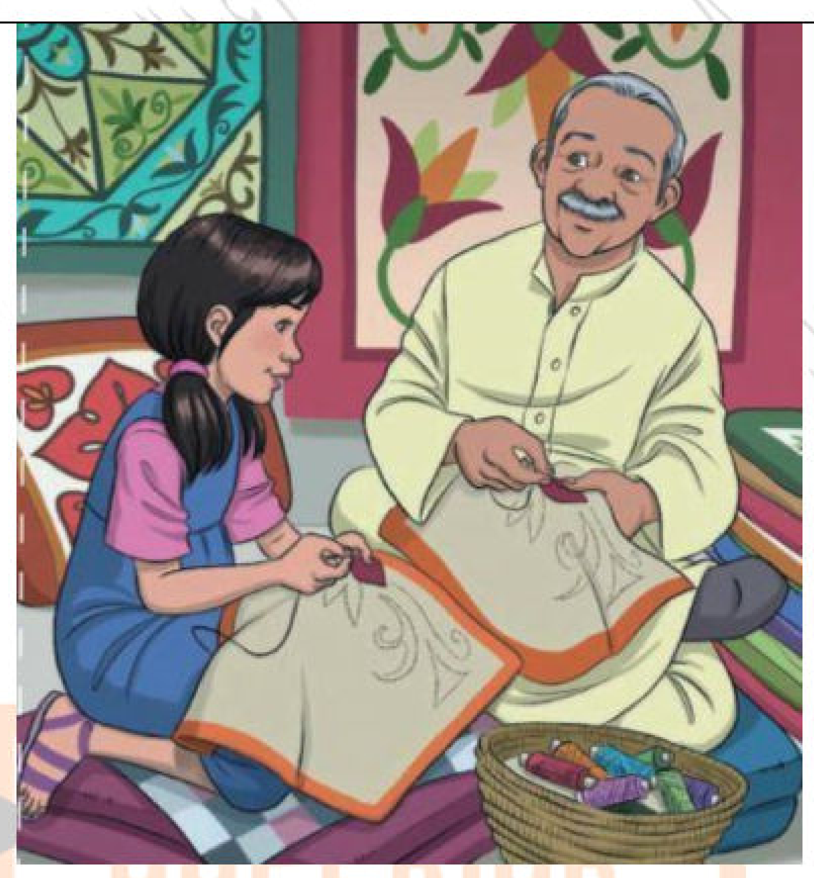
سألت زينب جدها: " ما التصميم المفضل لديك يا جدي؟"
قال الجد: " أحب خياطة زهرة اللوتس والانماط الهندسية جدا وأحب أيضا خياطة الطيور وقمت بأفضل الغرز في خياطة الانماط، ولكن عيناي ليستا على ما يرام حاليا وهذا يحزنني".
قالت زينب: "أتمنى أن أتمكن من الخياطة وأساعدك".
ابتسم الجد وقال "يمكنني أن أعلمك. هل تريدين فعال التعلم؟
قال زينب: "اوه. نعم من فضلك".



Zeinab asked, ‘ How did you learn to sew, Grandpa?’

‘My father taught me. When I was a child, I wanted to be an engineer or a teacher, but I changed my mind. My father taught me to sew. My grandfather taught my father before that! I became a khayameya artisan. And I love my job’ answered Grandpa.

Zeinab said, ‘ You design and measure the patterns, you choose the colors. I think you are an engineer, an artist, and good at math! And now you are my teacher, too.

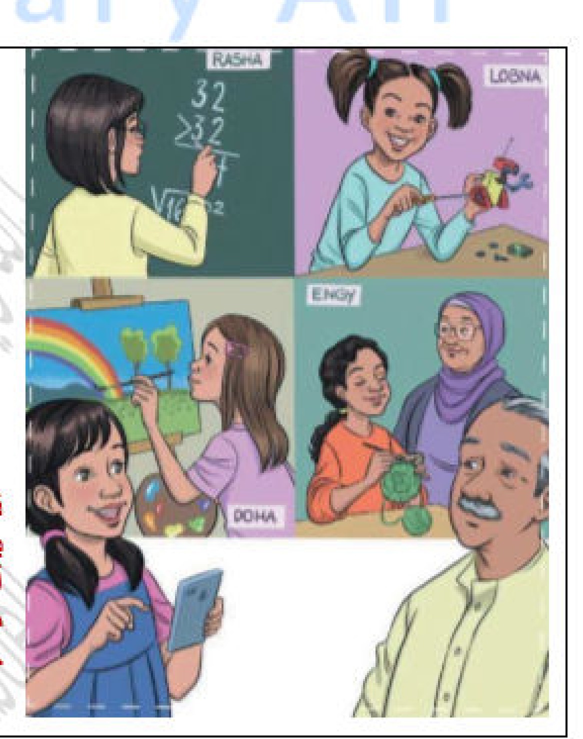


سـألت زينب جدها: " كيف تعلمت الخياطة يا جدي؟"
أجـاب الجد: " علمنـي والدي عندما كنت صغيرا. كنت أريد أن أصبح مهندسـا، ولكني غيـرت رأيـي. علمنـي والدي الخياطة. وكان جدي قد علم أبي من قبل. وأصبحت فنانا حرفيـا فـي الخيامية. وأنا أحب مهنتي جدا".
قالـت زينـب: " انـت تصمم وتقيس الانماط وتختـار الالوان. أعتقد أنك مهندس وفنان ومجيـد فـي الرياضيات وأنت الان معلمي أيضا".

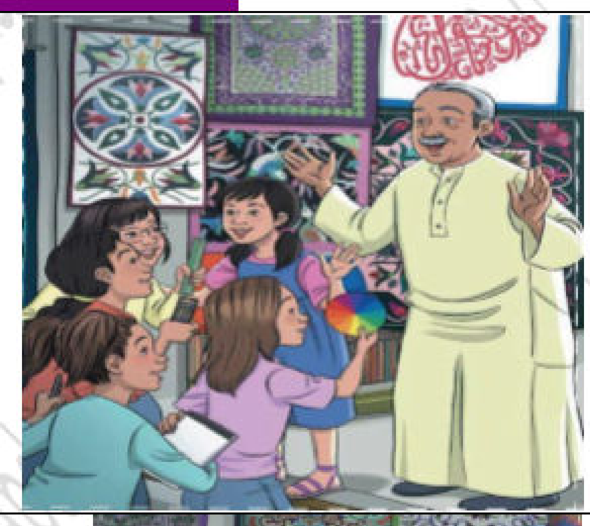
Zeinab said , ‘ Grandpa, I have an idea, My friends are very clever. I think they want to learn about khayameya, too.

Rasha is great at math and working out problems. Lobna invents things all the time and has good ideas. Doha makes amazing art and Engy can help you shows us all how to sew. She makes beautiful things. Let’s call them!.

قالـت زينـب: " جـدي، عندي فكرة. لدي أصدقاء مهرة جدا وأعتقـد أنهم يحبون أن يتعلموا الخيامية أيضا. رشـا رائعة في الرياضيات وحل المسـائل. أما لبنى فتخترع أشـياء طول الوقت ولديها أفكار جيدة وضحى تصنع فنا مدهشـا وإنجي يمكن أن تسـاعدك في تعليمنـا كيـف نخيط فهي تصنع أشـياء جميلة. هيا نتصل بهم



The end - Zeinab's friends arrived.



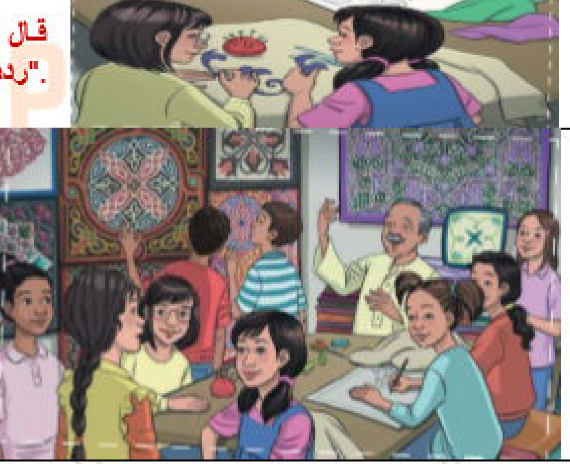
Zeinab's friends arrived.

"We're here! Let's learn something new."

Grandfather said, ' Welcome girls. Thank you for coming! We make the

patterns with three layers of cotton and put them together like this......'

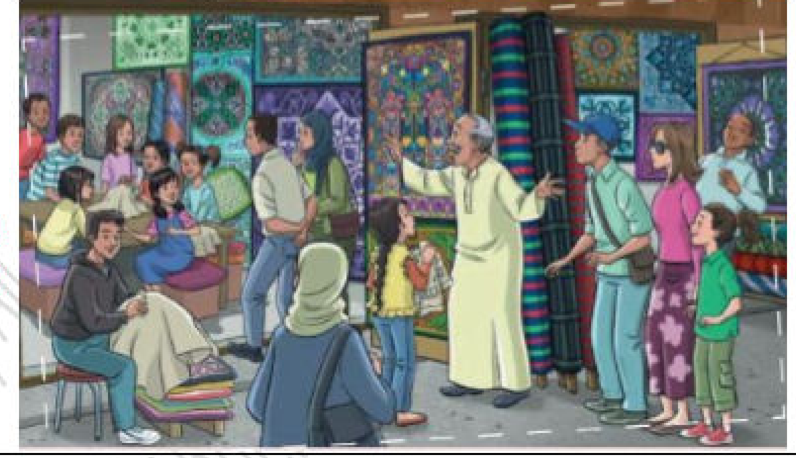
وصل أصدقاء زينب.
"نحن هنا! هيا نتعلم شيئا جديدًا".
قال الجد " مرحبا بكم يا فتيات. شكرًا لكم على القدوم. نحن نصنع الانماط بثالث طبقات من القطن ونضعهم معا هكذا"......



Grandfather said, ' Zeinab You have such clever friends! what a good idea!'

Rasha answered, ' We like learning new things, and we have a great teacher!'.

قال الجد: "يا زينب أنت لديك فعلا أصدقاء مهرة! يا لها من فكرة جيدة"!
ردت رشا" "نحن نحب تعلم الاشياء الجديدة ولدينا معلم عظيم".



Other people came to watch. They said, ' That looks fun. Can we try?

Zeina's grandfather said, 'Welcome! Come and join us!'

"جاء اخرون للمشاهدة. قالوا:" هذا يبدوا ممتعا. هل يمكننا المحاولة؟
قال جد زينب: " مرحبا بكم تعالو وانضموا إلينا".

Grandpa said, 'Zeinab, look at all these people! They all want to learn about khayameya! I'm so happy!'

قال الجد: " انظري يا زينب لكل هؤلاء الناس! كلهم يريدون تعلم الخيامية! أنا سعيد جدا !



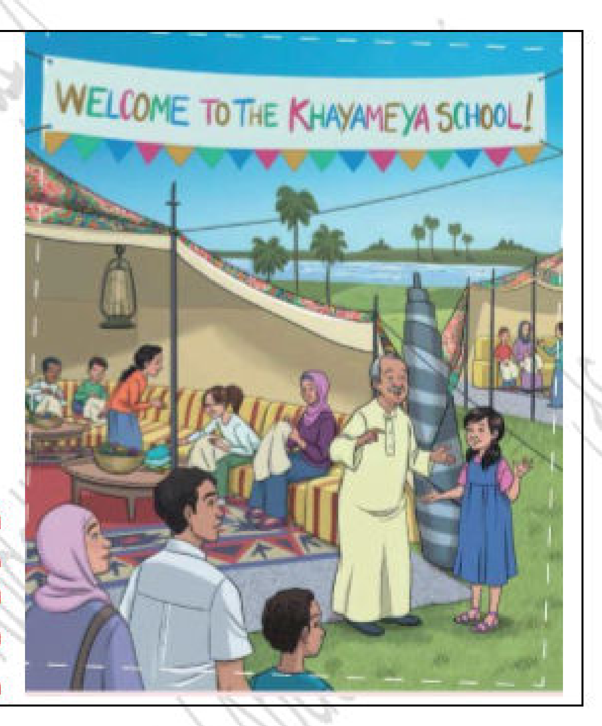
Zeinab said, 'Lots more people want to learn too. People in many places all around Egypt want you to teach them.

Khayameya School is traveling all summer! Next, we are going to Ismailia, then Tanta and Marsa Matrouh! What a wonderful summer holiday! Thank

you, Grandpa!' Grandpa laughed, 'No, thank you Zeinab!'

قالت زينب: " كثيرون يريدون التعلم أيضا وهناك كثيرون في كل أنحاء مصر يريدون أن تعلمهم. تسافر مدرسة الخيامية طوال الصيف! نحن ذاهبون لإلسماعيلية ثم طنطا ومرسى مطروح! يا لها من أجازة صيفية رائعة! شكرا يا جدي

ضحك الجد وقال " لا... بل الشكر لك يا زينب



General Exercise

1. Complete the following sentences.

1. Zeinab was ....
2. Let's .... grandpa
3. Grandpa is .... at the moment.
4. Zeinab .... off the train.
5. Grandparents were very ....
6. It's .... to work
7. I can't see to ....
8. Grand father was one of the .... maker
9. He was one of the best ....
10. Zeinab visited the .... with her grandpa.
11. I measured and cut all the pieces by ....
12. What's your favourite .... grandpa?
13. I like sewing .... flowers and patterns
14. My eyes are not .... now.
15. I wanted to be an engineer or a teacher but I .... my mind.
16. My friends are very ....
17. Rasha is .... at math.





18. Lobna .... things.
19. Doha makes .... art.
20. Engy makes .... things.
21. Let's .... something new.
22. We make the patterns with three ....
23. We have great ....
24. Other people come to ....
25.Welcome! Come and .... us
26. Khayameya school is travelling all ....

2. Read and write True (T) or false (F).

1. Zeinab wants to visit her grandpa. (   )
2. Zeinab's grandparents were very sad when they saw her. (   )
3. Grandpa was one of the best tent maker. (   )
4. Grandpa can't see to sew. (   )
5. Zeinab doesn't visit the shop. (   )
6. It's easy to make patterns. (   )
7. Grandpa made tents in short time. (   )
8. Grandpa likes sewing lotus flower and geometric patterns. (   )
9. Zeinab wishes she could help her grandpa. (   )
10. Grandpa wanted to be a policeman. (   )
1. Zeinab invites her friends to learn khayameya. (   )
12-Lobna is great at math. (   )
12. Doha makes amazing art. (   )
13. Grandpa makes patterns with one layer. (   )
14. Zeinab friends don't like learning new things. (   )
15. Other people come to watch. (   )
16. Grabdpa said "you can't try". (   )
17. Khayameya school is travelling all summer. (   )
18. Grandpa is sad now. (   )
19. Grandpa is happy now. (   )





③. Answer the following questions.

1. Who does Zeinab call?

....

2. What is Rasha good at?

....

3. What does Lobna invent?

....

4. What does Doha make?

....

5. What does Engy make?

....

6. How many layers does a pattern have?

....

7. What are patterns made of?

....

8. Why do other people come?

....

9. Where does khayameya school go next?

....

10. Is grandpa sad now?

....

11. Why was Zeinab bored?

....

12. Where are Zeinab and her mother travelling?

....

13. Why is grandpa is sad?

....

14. Why does grandpa have to stop making things?

....

15. Who wants to learn making things?

....

16. What is grandpa›s favourite design?

....

17. What jobs did grandpa want to be khayameya artisan?

....

18. Who taught grandpa to be khayameya artisan?

....





Listening script of test unit 1:

1-Listen and Choose the correct answer

Monkeys love to play around. Monkeys live on trees. They have long tails. They love to eat bananas. A group of monkeys is called troop.

2-Listen and complete:

Elizabeth really enjoys eating fruit than red grapes. Elizabeth Prefers to eat green grapes, because they have no seeds inside. She plans to share her grapes with her grandmother.

Listening script of test unit 2:

1-Listen and Choose the correct answer

1-My class is on a school trip to the forest. We can see a volcano too! A volcano is a fire mountain and hot rock can come out of it. We take a photo in front of the volcano. Can you see me? I have yellow hair and am sitting on a rock.

2-Listen and complete:

2-He is an American artist and a film maker. He is best known for his cartoons and films for children. He also made cartoon films such as Snow White He built Disneyland where children can see all the cartoon characters.

Listening script of test unit 3:

1-Listen and Choose the correct answer

1 -Egypt is a country with a very long and interesting history. People started to live near the Nile about 9,000 years ago. Lower Egypt was in the north. Upper Egypt was in the south.

2-Listen and complete:

2-I'm Fares, and I live in the Red Sea Governorate. It has a beach which is over 1,000 km. It's a very popular place to visit for scuba diving and water sports.

Listening script of test unit 4:

1-Listen and Choose the correct answer

1-You can see cats in the street and if you're lucky, you might see some beautiful Egyptian geese on the river. There are seven people living in it. I have two sisters, but there aren't any babies because we're all grown up. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

2-Listen and complete:

2-My name's Waleed and I live in a small village on the Nile. My dad's a farmer. He grows tomatoes, Potatoes, dates, and onions. We have some animals too. There are six sheep and two buffaloes. There are some donkeys in my village, but my family doesn't have one now.

